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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS
ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
FOR THE YEAR 1938

- I. ANALYTICAL STUDY
 - II. SYNOPTICAL STATISTICAL TABLES
-

CONTENTS

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ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1938 :

	Page
Introduction	5
A. Countries or Territories which have sent or have not sent their Annual Reports	5
B. Annual Reports relating to Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs	5
C. Special Annual Reports concerning Prepared Opium	26

Annexes.

I. Table indicating Countries or Territories which have or have not sent in their Annual Reports for the Years 1934 to 1938	32
II. A. Table indicating Countries Parties to the Four International Conventions on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.	36
B. Countries Parties to the Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of Prepared Opium . . .	37
C. Countries Parties to the Agreement for the Suppression of Opium-smoking . . .	38

Part II.

SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES :

Table I.—Raw Opium : Area and Production	40
Table II.—Raw Opium : Exports by Principal Producing Countries	41
Table III.—Raw Opium : Quantities used for the Manufacture of Drugs	42
Table IV.—Raw Opium : Quantities used for the Manufacture of Prepared Opium	43
Table V.—Coca Leaves : Area cultivated, Harvest and Exports	44
Table VI.—Coca Leaves : Quantity available ; Quantity used in the Manufacture of Drugs ; Stocks	45
Table VII.—Morphine : Manufacture and Conversion ; Derivatives obtained from Morphine ; Cocaine : Manufacture	46
Table VIII.—Morphine, Diacetylmorphine, Cocaine : Exports	50
Table IX.—Codeine and Dionine : Exports and Stocks	52
Table X.—Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine : Consumption per Million Inhabitants	54
Table XI.—Prepared Opium : Manufacture	58
Table XII.—Prepared Opium : Legal Consumption	59
Table XIII.—Prepared Opium : Smokers	60
Table XIV.—Prepared Opium : Retail Shops and Smoking-establishments	62
Table XV.—Opium (Raw and Prepared) and Dross : Stocks	64
Table XVI.—Prepared Opium : Percentage of Revenue in relation to the Total Revenue	65

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1938

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs at its twenty-first session (1936), the annual reports from Governments for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 have been communicated in printed form to the parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931 and to other States as well as to the Advisory Committee.

Fourteen Governments sent a sufficient number of copies of their annual reports for 1938 for the purposes of distribution.

The Advisory Committee has pointed out that, if Governments would make a practice of forwarding their annual reports in printed form in one of the official languages of the League, with a sufficient number of copies (650) for distribution to Governments, the work and expenses of the Secretariat would be considerably decreased.

A. COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE SENT OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

The Secretariat, when the present analysis was sent to print, had received 127 annual reports and 18 reports concerning prepared opium. There were 39 annual reports from sovereign States and 88 annual reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, mandated territories, overseas territories, concessions and settlements.

The countries and territories are classified by continents as follows :

Continents	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Concessions or settlements		Total	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Europe	25	22	2	2	—	—	—	—	27	24
North America	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
Central America	5	2	17	14	—	—	—	—	22	16
South America	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	8
Asia	7	5	17	21	2	3	4	3	30	32
Africa	3	2	26	24	3	3	—	—	32	29
Oceania	2	2	9	9	3	4	—	—	14	15
	49	39	76	75	8	10	4	3	137	127

More precise information will be found in the table Annex I (page 32), which indicates the countries or territories which have or have not sent in their annual reports for the years 1934 to 1938.

B. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

For the purposes of the present analysis, the points which appear to be of special interest are arranged according to the main headings of the form of annual report approved by the Advisory Committee on November 24th, 1934, and noted by the Council on January 14th, 1935 (document O.C.1600). In the case of the annual reports from territories in which the use of opium is temporarily authorised, the headings of the model report of May 31st, 1933, have been adopted (see document O.C.1422(c) (2)).

As regards the order followed in presenting the information, it has been thought desirable to adopt a uniform method and to keep to the classification of the annual reports by continents, as in the list of countries and territories appearing on page 32 which have sent, or have not sent, their annual reports.

The present situation calls more than ever for economy in publications. The Secretariat has therefore endeavoured to condense the summary for 1938 as much as possible.

The greatest relative space has been devoted to the legislative measures adopted in the various countries and territories, since the progress achieved can best be appreciated from these particulars. Abundant information about drug-addiction having been supplied in 1937 in reply to the special questionnaire sent out by the Advisory Committee, there are naturally

fewer new facts to report for 1938. There have been no important changes in the control over international trade, and the studies and documents on the working of the system of import certificates and export authorisations (see document C.268.M.185.1939.XI) have brought the information on this subject up to date. Since the reports on illicit traffic have been examined in advance by the Advisory Committee, it has not appeared desirable to revert to them in the summary of the ordinary annual reports, but only in the annual reports on prepared opium, where these particulars are usefully brought into relationship with the general policy of the opium monopolies. As regards raw materials, great opium-producing and opium-exporting countries such as Iran, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia have not yet sent their annual reports for 1938. Bolivia and Peru, which are great producers of coca leaves, have not furnished annual reports, so that there is a considerable deficiency of information about this raw material.

As regards the internal control of manufactured drugs, the manufacturing countries have, for the most part, again furnished a detailed description of their methods of control. This information, being already known, has not been reproduced, and only some new facts have been mentioned. In this connection, the list of factories should also be consulted.

As the Advisory Committee takes a special interest in the control of diacetylmorphine, the Secretariat has introduced a special heading on this subject, as in the analytical study of the annual reports for 1937.

In view of the situation created by present events and the inevitable difficulties in postal communications, it is a matter for satisfaction that the information received by the Advisory Committee is nevertheless abundant, and that the number of annual reports has not substantially diminished.

A. General.

1. Laws and Publications.

In 1938, twelve countries or territories furnished further information of interest regarding their general system of laws and regulations or changes effected in items of a comprehensive character during the year under review. These countries and territories were the following : Europe : France, Yugoslavia, Malta ; America : Canada, Windward Islands (St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Dominica), Chile, Colombia, British Guiana ; Asia : Burma, Iraq, Hong-Kong, Kwantung.

Seventeen countries or territories notified amendments made in their laws and regulations with a view to supplementing the existing control. These countries and territories are the following : Europe : Germany, Finland, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden ; America : United States, Uruguay ; Asia : China, Japan, Thailand, Philippines, Trans-Jordan ; Africa : Mauritius, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Somaliland ; Oceania : Australia, Fiji.

Three countries—Sweden, Switzerland and the Philippines—stated that new laws were in course of preparation.

Europe.

Germany.—The following ordinances were issued in 1938 :

(1) Third ordinance of the Reich Minister of the Interior, dated October 8th, 1938, concerning the abolition of the compulsory delivery certificate for drugs.

(2) Fifth ordinance of the Reich Minister of the Interior, dated October 8th, 1938, concerning the application of the provisions of the law on opium to a new drug (preparation).

(The two ordinances mentioned above are to be found in the *Reichsgesetzblatt*, I, pages 1349 and 1350.)

(3) Ordinance of the Reich Minister of the Interior concerning the introduction of legislation on drugs in the province of Austria.

Finland.—A new pharmacopœia in accordance with the Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and the Brussels Agreement of August 20th, 1929, was prepared in order to amend the Agreement for the unification of potent drugs. It came into force on July 1st, 1938.

France.—A legislative decree of July 29th, 1939 (*Official Journal* of July 30th), brought French legislation into harmony with the 1936 Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. The penalties were increased (imprisonment for from three months to five years). Attempts to commit offences are punished in the same manner as offences. The same applies to conspiracy or agreement to commit breaches of the regulations concerning narcotic drugs. The penalties may be imposed even if the various acts constituting the offence have been accomplished in different countries.

The same penalties are applicable to persons who have combined to use the said substances or have facilitated the use of them by others, either for payment or gratuitously, whether by procuring premises for the purpose or by any other means. The courts may pronounce the forfeiture of civic rights for a period of from one to five years. They must order prohibition of residence for a period of not less than five years and not more than ten years against persons found guilty of having facilitated the use of the said substance by others, whether by procuring premises for the purpose or by any other means.

The premises where drugs are employed in common are assimilated to places known to be used for games of chance or immoral purposes, and come under the provisions of Article 20 of the Decree of July 19th-22nd, 1791. This decree authorises house searches even after sunset.

Netherlands.—By a decree of the Minister of Social Affairs, dated May 20th, 1938, No. 897 P/POW div. V, the administrative provisions have been amended so as to render possible the importation of crude cocaine from South America, in spite of the possibilities of manufacturing crude cocaine in the Netherlands.

Poland.—Five circular letters were published in 1938 :

(1) No. Zn 3c/4-8, of February 24th, 1938, furnishes lists of firms authorised to engage in the wholesale trade in narcotic drugs and in the manufacture and conversion of such substances.

(2) No. Zn 3c/2-8, of April 7th, 1938, contains an ordinance concerning narcotic drugs confiscated by the courts.

(3), (4) and (5) Nos. Zn 7Da-7 (December 28th, 1937), Zn 3c/24-7 (February 28th, 1938), Zn 3c/13-8 (December 6th, 1938), relate to the withdrawal of professional licences from a doctor and two pharmacists for periods of one, three and five years respectively.

Sweden.—The following provisions have been issued :

(1) Decree of December 8th, 1938, by the General Directorate of Medical Services, making additions to the list (approved by the Decree of December 14th, 1937, of the same Directorate) of the denominations of certain medical preparations reckoned as pharmaceutical products. Under the said decree, the formulae of *Syrupus cocillanæ ethylmorphini* and *Syrupus cocillanæ diacetylmorphini* have been inserted in the *Manual of Medical Formulæ*.

(2) Circular of December 8th, 1938, from the General Directorate of Medical Services to all doctors and directors of pharmacies in the Kingdom, concerning orders for and the despatch of certain medicaments containing diacetylmorphine. According to this circular, certain preparations hitherto containing diacetylmorphine are replaced by *Syrupus ethylmorphini* containing codeine. The preparation containing diacetylmorphine may no longer be supplied unless expressly prescribed by the doctor.

The General Directorate of Swedish Medical Services is at present considering the issue of further regulations relating to the application of Article 19 of the Convention of 1931 (see C.L.220, of November 25th, 1938).

Switzerland.—The adaptation of the Federal Law on Narcotic Drugs of October 2nd, 1924, to the provisions of the International Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic, has been delayed by various circumstances.

Malta.—An ordinance has been enacted by the Governor of Malta in 1938. It repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (External Trade) 1926, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1926, the provisions of which are in some cases conflicting and overlapping.

The most important changes introduced by this ordinance are those dealing with the external trade of dangerous drugs. Part VI of this ordinance contains provisions for the control of drugs imported into, exported from or in transit through these islands.

The penalties have been increased.

America.

Canada.—During 1938, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended and Regulations changed, becoming effective August 1st, 1938, the following changes being involved :

(a) Section 4 (f) was changed so as to include the "delivery" or "making any offer in respect of" a drug. These additions are in accordance with Canada's obligations under the International Illicit Traffic Convention of 1936, which Convention was ratified by the Canadian Parliament on July 20th, 1938.

(b) Section 4(g) has been added so as to prohibit the cultivation, gathering or production of either the opium poppy or *Cannabis sativa*, except under licence. No licences for such purposes have been issued, nor is it anticipated that any will be.

(c) Section 9 (I) (a) has been amended whereby it is now applicable to drugs in both part I and part II of the narcotic schedule, thus enabling the Department to call upon physicians for information in relation to all narcotic drugs, including codeine.

(d) The amendment to Section 24 enables the schedule of drugs to be kept up to date by order-in-council without a fresh Act of Parliament on each occasion. Heretofore, this section covered only additions to the schedule and not transfers from part I to part II or *vice versa*.

(e) The amendment to Section 17 makes applicable to opium-pipes and opium-smoking paraphernalia the same procedure as obtains in relation to opium and other narcotic drugs.

(f) As a result of the amendment to Section 27(a), the drugs mentioned in part II of the schedule are no longer exempted from the provisions of Sections 6, 10 and 16 of the Act, so that the responsibilities of physicians in relation to prescribing or supplying codeine are now precisely similar to their previous responsibilities in relation to morphine and heroin. Similarly it is now an offence to obtain codeine from more than one physician under the circumstances outlined in Section 10.

(g) In the schedule of drugs, paracodine is exempted from part I and added to part II, while the opium poppy, or any portion thereof, except the seed, is added to part I.

(h) In regulation 4, Charlottetown, P.E.I., is added as a port of import.

(i) In Regulation 7, wholesalers' records are extended to cover drugs in both parts of the schedule.

(j) Regulation 8 affects retail druggists. It provides for a separate record of receipts for each drug store, for narcotics being kept securely under lock and key, and forbids the furnishing of narcotics from one retail drug store to another. The record referred to covers the receipt of all drugs in the schedule, but the record of sale continues to apply to drugs in part I of the schedule. In other words, a druggist has to keep a proper record of all codeine receipts. His sales of that drug are covered by provincial legislation from Ontario to the Pacific coast, inclusive.

(k) Regulation 9 gives the Department power to obtain information from physicians, dentists, etc., in relation to all the drugs in the schedule instead of those in part I as formerly.

(l) Regulation 10 provides for the proper recording of drugs not covered by Regulations 7, 8 and 9. This applies, for example, to hospitals.

United States of America.—During the calendar year 1938, the regulations under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, the Act relating to the tax on opium manufactured for smoking purposes, the Act creating the Bureau of Narcotics and the Harrison Narcotic Law, as amended, were revised. These regulations are identified as Narcotic Regulations, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, the revisions being necessary to bring these regulations up to date.

On December 16th, 1938, Treasury Decision No. 29 was approved amending Article 82 of Narcotic Regulations No. 5, by providing that order forms calling for narcotic drugs may be partially filled at the time of receipt, and the balance called for on such order forms, furnished by additional shipments within sixty days from the date of the order forms.

The Act of Congress approved on March 28th, 1938, provided that on and after July 1st, the United States Narcotic Farm, Fort Worth, Tex., shall be known as the United States Public Health Service Hospital of Fort Worth, Tex.

During the year, Congress adopted an act to regulate the manufacture, dispensing, selling and possession of narcotic drugs in the District of Columbia, identified as the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, drafted and approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at its annual conference in October 1932, and mention of which has been made in reports for prior years. This proposed uniform law is presented to the legislative bodies of the various States as they convene and had, prior to 1938, been adopted in 39 States and in the territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Act proves very valuable in co-ordinating enforcement machinery through mandatory co-operation of States and Federal Offices, and it is therefore hoped that other States will pass this Act at the forthcoming session of their legislatures.

Windward Islands : St. Lucia.—A new Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1938 (No. 20, of 1938), embodying previous ordinances was passed and received the assent of the Governor on November 16th, 1938.

Leeward Islands : Dominica.—The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1937 (Leeward Islands No. 23, of 1937), came into force on February 15th, 1938.

This Act makes provisions for regulating the importation, exportation, production, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs and substances, and for the control of the external trade in dangerous drugs. Part I is concerned with interpretation and definition. Part II prohibits the cultivation of the opium poppy or the coca plant, restricts the importation and exportation of raw opium and coca leaves, except under licence, and gives the Governor-in-Council power to regulate the production of and dealing in raw opium and coca leaves. Part III prohibits the importation or exportation of prepared opium, and makes it an offence for any person to manufacture, sell or otherwise deal in, have in possession, etc., or use prepared opium. Part IV prohibits the cultivation of the plant *Cannabis sativa*, prohibits the importation and exportation of the resin obtained from the plant, and makes it an offence for any person to have in his possession, produce, sell or otherwise deal in the plant and the resin obtained therefrom. Part V imposes restrictions on the importation and exportation, and gives the Governor-in-Council power to regulate the manufacture, sale, possession and distribution of medicinal opium, any tincture or extract of Indian hemp, morphine and its salts, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and other drugs and preparations. Part VI deals with the control of external trade by the system of import certificates and import and export authorisations; Part VII, with the control of trade between the several Presidencies of the Leeward Islands; and Part VIII, with general matters such as licences, powers of inspection and seizure, penalties, etc.

Chile.—The regulations on narcotic drugs in force in Chile were amended by the addition of Articles 42 and 43 in accordance with the decree of the Minister of Public Health No. 651, of August 20th, 1938. Under these articles, the Director-General of Public Health may authorise at the most three farmers to cultivate the poppy for the production of raw opium, which may be converted solely into medicinal opium up to such quantity as the official concerned may think fit. These provisions will remain in force so long as the country produces the quantities of raw opium and medicinal opium necessary for its medical and scientific needs, and the importation of these drugs will therefore be prohibited unless home production becomes insufficient. These Articles 42 and 43, which are published *in extenso* in the Chilean annual report, also provide for various measures of control.

The Chilean Congress has had before it a draft law aiming at the suppression of drug-addiction and proposing, *inter alia*, (1) the establishment of a drug monopoly conducted by the Compulsory Insurance Fund under the supervision of the State; (2) the introduction of severe penalties for illicit trafficking, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs; and (3) the compulsory internment of all drug-addicts in State establishments for treatment and re-education.

Colombia.—In order to give effect to Article 10 of the 1931 Convention, the National Department of Public Health, decided by Decree No. 76, of February 3rd, 1938, that imports of diacetylmorphine should be consigned to a Government Department. These imports must be addressed to the public health laboratory at Barranquilla or to the medical officer of health at Buenaventura, according to whether the consignments arrive by the Atlantic or the Pacific. Diacetylmorphine is confiscated if an attempt is made to import it in any other way.¹

Decree No. 95, of February 11th, 1938, establishes control over the trade in coca leaves, and authorises their sale only in drug-shops or pharmacies which are duly authorised and on production of a medical prescription. This initial measure will enable statistics of the consumption of coca leaves to be subsequently drawn up; this has hitherto been very difficult, as the leaves are obtained from a wild shrub which grows abundantly in certain parts of the country.

Under Article 3 of Decree No. 697, of April 13th, 1938, the importation and sale of drugs are prohibited to wholesale drug firms, which may only import and sell proprietary remedies based on these substances in the case of wholesale transactions. This measure ensures effective control over firms dealing in drugs, without prejudice to the general agents for proprietary remedies, imports of which into Colombia are confined to the following: Pantopon, Spasmalgine, Sedol, Eucodal, Dilaudide and Diacodide.

In July 1938, the new Criminal Code came into force; it not only regards as offences any breaches of the provisions relating to the trade in drugs, but also increases the punishments and fines applicable to offenders.²

Law No. 96, of 1938, issued on August 6th, created the Ministry of Labour, Public Health and Social Welfare, which was given all the functions of the former National Department of Public Health, including those relating to the application of international Conventions regulating the trade in drugs.

Uruguay.—Service Order No. 974, of October 28th, 1938, compels mutual aid societies to see that their prescriptions bear, in the form of a printed heading, the surname, Christian names, profession and address of the person signing them.

British Guiana.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, and connected Orders and Regulations already summarised in the Narcotic Study for the year 1937, came into operation on January 1st, 1938, by Proclamation under Section 27 of the Ordinance issued on December 17th, 1937.

Asia.

China.—Regulations governing the organisation of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression of the Ministry of the Interior were promulgated on June 20th, 1938. A measure laying down a fixed period for the disintoxication of registered smokers in the provinces and municipalities (together with rules of enforcement) was promulgated on July 14th, 1938. Article 24 of the Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Opium Suppression, together with the identical article of the Provisional Regulations on Penal Offences relating to Narcotic Drugs Prohibition, were revised.³

The Central Commission for Opium Suppression, which is the highest organ entrusted with the work of opium suppression in the country, was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Military Council to the charge of the Ministry of the Interior, and the post of Director-General for Opium Suppression, hitherto held by the Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, was abolished.

The latter regarded this administrative change as advisable, because he considered that the work of opium suppression in China was so vitally important that it required the undivided attention of a responsible official in the Central Government. The most logical selection was the Minister of the Interior. On relinquishing his post on March 1st, 1938, the Generalissimo declared that he would continue to take a personal interest in the work of opium suppression and that the six-year plan was to be carried on without interruption.

¹ Import and manufacture of diacetylmorphine and of substances containing this drug have been prohibited in Colombia by Decree No. 1959 of October 4th, 1939, which came into force on January 1st, 1940.

² The articles on this subject are given *in extenso* in the annual report for Colombia.

³ The new text of these articles is given *in extenso* in China's annual report.

In accordance with the provisions contained in Article XXXII of the "regulations on the enforcement of opium and narcotic suppression", a measure fixing definite periods for the disintoxication of registered smokers was considered necessary. This measure and the accompanying rules, consisting of seven articles and sixteen clauses respectively, prescribe that registered smokers below the age of 45 must be disintoxicated by the end of 1938; those below the age of 50 by the end of June 1939; those below the age of 55 by the end of 1939; those below the age of 60 by the end of June 1940; and those above the age of 60 by the end of 1940.

Apart from being summoned for disintoxication within a fixed period, registered smokers are encouraged to rid themselves of the habit at home.

Iraq.—A new Dangerous Drug Law, No. 44, of 1938, to amend the existing legislation in accordance with the 1931 Limitation Convention was published and came into force on June 14th, 1938.

Japan.—Notification No. 28 of the Ministry of Welfare, of April 1st, 1938, provides that, from April 1st, 1938, the quantity of morphine contained in opium and the amount of compensation to be given in accordance with Article 4 of the Opium Law shall be as follows: 280 yen per kilogramme of opium containing 1% or more but less than 2% morphine. With morphine exceeding 2%, 280 yen shall be added for each 2%.

Thailand (Siam).—The Opium Act No. 4 (B.E.2481) was promulgated on August 23rd, 1938. This Act increases the penalties for contraventions of certain provisions of the principal Act (Opium Law B.E. 2472).

Burma.—The following rules were issued during the year:

The Dangerous Drugs (Prepared Opium) Rules, 1938 (Notification of the Government of Burma, Department of Lands and Revenue (Customs and Excise Branch), No. 30, dated September 22nd, 1938). These rules regulate the manufacture and possession of prepared opium.

The Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transshipment) Rules, 1938, and the Dangerous Drugs (Manufactured Drugs) Rules, 1938 (Notification of the Government of Burma, Department of Lands and Revenue (Customs and Excise Branch), No. 31, dated September 22nd, 1938). These rules regulate respectively, the import, export and transshipment, and the transport, possession, sale, manufacture, etc., of dangerous drugs.

The Opium Rules, 1938 (Notification of the Government of Burma, Department of Lands and Revenue (Customs and Excise Branch), No. 32, dated September 22nd, 1938). These rules regulate the possession, transport, sale, etc., of opium.

The Kachin Hill Tribes (Amendment) Regulation, 1938, was promulgated with a view to reducing the maximum quantity of opium which a member of a hill-tribe may possess in the hill tracts, from 70 tolas to 25 tolas. The object of the Regulation was to prevent smuggling of opium into the plains.

Hong-Kong.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, No. 35, of 1935, was amended during the year by Ordinance No. 17, 1938. This amending ordinance was enacted in order to meet the peculiar conditions prevailing in Hong-Kong as the result of the enormous traffic in diacetylmorphine referred to as heroin pills. The ordinance makes heroin-pill smoking illegal, and there is, in addition, a certain onus on lessors or landlords of premises which have been proved to be associated with the heroin traffic. The effect of this ordinance was very noticeable during the last three months of the year. Lessors and landlords were reporting heroin and opium divans frequently.

Philippines.—Circular No. 404 was issued on February 4th, 1938, amending General Circular No. 398, of 1937. According to this circular, selling of household remedies containing negligible quantities of prohibited drugs will not be allowed unless intending sellers are duly registered pharmacists themselves or unless they employ a duly registered pharmacist to keep and dispense the said preparations. An exception is made for the sale of paregoric mixtures.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is proposing regulations intended to amend certain provisions of Regulations No. 55 of the Department of Finance, so as to make the system of import certificates and export authorisations conform as closely as possible with the recommendations outlined in the Model Administrative Code of the Advisory Committee. These proposed regulations have already been approved by the Secretary of Finance, but are still pending publication in the *Official Gazette*. Notwithstanding the fact that the proposed amendments are not yet in force, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has already required the use of import certificates and export authorisations prescribed in the said regulations.

Kwantung.—The following regulations were promulgated during 1938: (a) Imperial Ordinance No. 84, promulgated on February 17th, 1938, providing for partial amendment of the Kwantung Opium Ordinance, (b) Kwantung Bureau Ordinance No. 8, promulgated on February 21st, 1938, providing for partial amendment of the regulations for the enforcement of the Kwantung Opium Ordinance. The amendments referred to in (a) and (b) are as follows: hitherto licensed opium retailers obtained raw opium from the Monopoly Bureau and manufactured prepared opium from it and, as a result, prepared opium of inferior quality appeared

on the market. Illicit sales were made and led to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the first Opium Convention, 1925, the monopoly of opium, prepared by the Government, was put into force according to which opium is manufactured by the Monopoly Bureau and the quantity allotted to each opium retailer is limited to the minimum quantity required by the addicts. Thus, the illicit sale caused by the over-production of prepared opium is prevented and the opium addicts are prohibited from buying opium from other retailers than the one designated for each addict and the quantity allowed for each addict is strictly fixed, and stringent regulations are in force in regard to the disposal of dross and tubes. Hitherto, all rights to issue permits for smoking opium to licensed opium retailers were vested in the Ambassador to "Manchukuo" but these rights were transferred to the Government of the Kwantung leased territory, who is better versed in the knowledge of the state of affairs of the region. The control of opium and its addicts is still under the supervision of the Ambassador and strict enforcement of control is carried out with a view to exterminating opium-addicts.

Kwantung Bureau Ordinance Order 69 was promulgated on August 10th, 1938, providing for partial amendment of the regulations for the enforcement of the Kwantung Opium Ordinance. According to this amendment, prepared opium formerly packed in tubes is now packed in paper.

Trans-Jordan.—An amendment to Article 53 of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1936, was passed by the Executive Council on April 2nd, 1938, exempting certain preparations from that law in pursuance of Article 8 of the 1925 Opium Convention.

Africa.

Mauritius.—The undermentioned laws and regulations were brought into force during the year :

(1) Ordinance 43, of 1938, to control and regulate the maintenance and disposal of stocks in respect of dangerous drugs in the colony.

(2) Government Notification No. 38, of 1938, the Dangerous Drugs (Control of Stocks) Ordinance, 1938 : Regulations under.

(3) Proclamation No. 26, of 1938, to proclaim that certain preparations containing morphine, cocaine, etc., are excluded from the provisions of Part IV of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934.

(4) Ordinance No. 27, of 1938, to regulate the manufacture of medicinal tinctures and drugs in the colony.

Nyasaland.—The Dangerous Drugs Regulations were published in a Supplement to the *Nyasaland Government Gazette*, dated September 30th, 1937. These prescribe the forms and certificates to be used with respect to the importation of narcotic drugs : form of application for permission to import ; import authorisation certificate ; import certificate.

Northern Rhodesia.—The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Regulations, 1938, has introduced new forms of certificates.

Somaliland.—Proclamation No. 18, dated May 10th, 1938, replaces Proclamation No. 28, of August 13th, 1937. This proclamation contains a new schedule of preparations of morphine, cocaine, heroin, diacodide and eucodal.

Oceania.

Australia.—Regulations under the South Australian Food and Drugs Act, 1908/35, for the regulation and restriction and conditions of the sale, ownership and possession of poisons, including narcotic drugs, were approved on May 12th, 1938.

Fiji.—The following Regulations were issued during the year :

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1938. Dated May 19th.

Opium Addicts Regulations, 1938. Dated April 20th.

Order-in-Council No. 2, of 1938. Dated March 2nd.

Proclamation No. 7, of 1938. Dated April 30th.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1938, made under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, re-enact the Imperial Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928.

The Opium Addicts Regulations, 1938, made under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, control the supply of opium to habitual drinkers. All issues of opium are limited to one fluid ounce of tincture opium in any one week, as a maximum, and are subject to the previous approval of the Opium Addicts Board.

Order-in-Council No. 2, made under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, exempts certain preparations containing dangerous drugs to which Part III of the Ordinance applies, and gives effect to the exceptions communicated by the Council of the League of Nations to the parties to the International Opium Convention, 1925.

Proclamation No. 7, made under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, revokes Proclamation No. 2, of 1934, and applies Part III of the said Ordinance, with modifications, to methylmorphine and ethylmorphine.

II. Administration.

The following countries convey new information or draw attention to changes in their administrative arrangements :

Europe.

Danzig.—The National Central Office for combating the traffic in narcotic drugs dealt with thirty-five separate cases. Fifty per cent of these cases concerned information from general sources, such as the reports of the League of Nations or the *communiqués* and enquiries of the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna.

Estonia.—Since April 21st, 1938, the application of conventions relating to narcotic drugs has come under the Pharmaceutical Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

France.—An interministerial commission for controlling trade in narcotic drugs meets periodically. It considers applications for licences, and prepares the annual decree limiting manufacture by fixing the maximum quantities of each drug which may leave the factories and the maximum quantities which the manufacturers may keep in stock. As in the previous year, a member of the commission was entrusted with a thorough investigation among the factories, relating in particular to the study of the yield of the treatment of raw materials and the yield of manufacture.

Lithuania.—There is no special body to supervise the application of the international Conventions in question. Opium and other dangerous drugs may be dealt in only by wholesale drug-stores, pharmacies and chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, under the supervision of the Department of Public Health.

America.

Mexico.—In application of Articles 433, 434, 435, 436 and 513 of the Health Code, the drugs seized in recent years have been sorted. Some of the products were considered to be suitable for immediate use, and the authorities supply a complete list of the drugs transferred in this manner for the use of the Department of Public Health. A further list is given of the drugs submitted to the Department of Public Health for analysis, to ascertain whether they should be used or destroyed.

British Guiana.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, no longer requires that the drugs on importation shall be deposited on arrival in the colony in a bonded warehouse. As a result, drugs on importation are delivered ex-ship to authorised importers.

Asia.

China.—The Central Commission for Opium Suppression continued in 1938 to perform the duties assigned to the Central Office specified in the Convention of 1936 for the International Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

As the Sino-Japanese hostilities continued during the year, the Chinese Government found it advisable to reorganise the different administrative departments. Hence the readjustment of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression already mentioned under Laws and Regulations.

By this readjustment, the Central Commission for Opium Suppression has been put under the Ministry of the Interior. In September 1938, the office of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression was moved from Changsha (Hunan) to Kweiyang (Kweichow). This Commission is the body which studies all questions and directs as well as co-ordinates the work of the provinces and municipalities in connection with the suppression of opium and other dangerous drugs.

The Opium Suppression Supervisory Bureau, whose duty it is to prevent the illicit transport of opium and other narcotic drugs and to provide legal supplies of opium to registered smokers, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

As a measure of curtailment, the permanent offices of resident commissioners in the provinces (see previous report of 1937) were abolished and their duties are performed by the respective Civil Affairs Departments of the provinces.

After this change, the work of detecting illicit poppy cultivation had to be left as before in the hands of the Provincial Governments. This fundamental work of opium suppression was, however, considered by the Central Government to be so important that it demanded the introduction of some additional form of control.

In the spring of 1938, six special commissioners were despatched to the provinces of Hupé, Hunan, Szechuan, (including Si-Kang), Kweichow (including Yunnan), Shensi and Kansu. Their work lasted five months, and many cases of illicit cultivation were discovered and reported to the Central Government.

In spite of the fact that China was inevitably subjected to great strain by the war operations, the Government did not in the least slacken its efforts for the suppression of opium

smoking. On November 9th, 1938, the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government at its 388th meeting, brought up for discussion the following three important proposals relating to opium suppression, which were unanimously adopted.

(1) That, in addition to the establishment of numerous disintoxication hospitals, all provinces and municipalities would be required to establish workshops for opium addicts ;

(2) That, while funds derived from opium suppression should not be diverted for other purposes, there should be, in each province or municipality, a special committee responsible for such funds ;

(3) That the selling-price of opium ruling on November 7th, 1938, should be taken as the fixed price in the opium-selling shops. The Government should also be entitled to purchase raw opium at that price.

The above measures, described in detail in China's annual report, are quoted by the authorities as an example of the determination of the Chinese Government to strengthen the " Abolition Policy " earnestly and persistently carried on by it.

The Chinese report refers to a number of difficulties met with in carrying out this task. These difficulties are described at length under six headings in the report and are briefly summarised below.

(1) The devastation of the provinces ravaged by war has resulted in the migration of millions of refugees who have left their homes for other provinces. The addicts who left their homes under such conditions created a new problem for the Government when they applied for supplies of opium on their way or at their new destination. Finally, it was decided to authorise smokers to obtain new smoking-permits by registration at their destination.

(2) In 1937, there were more than 1 000 disintoxication hospitals and stations. Owing to the war, these hospitals and stations had to be abandoned, or, in the places immediately behind the fighting lines, they had to be used for the wounded or sick refugees.

(3) In the zones near the war front, legal supplies of opium have become practically impossible, and the retail shops are therefore forced to close down. The illicit traffickers have taken advantage of this situation.

(4) Transportation facilities are becoming increasingly difficult and scarce. Immediately the Government supply diminished, the illicit traffickers increased their activities.

(5) In and around the war areas, especially in the mountainous districts which are temporarily out of administrative control, illicit poppy cultivation cannot be prevented.

(6) The most serious danger is that, in all parts of China where the Japanese influence penetrates, the Chinese population will be poisoned by means of illicit manufacture and trafficking in dangerous drugs.

Japan.—With the establishment of the Ministry of Welfare on January 11th, 1938, all matters concerning opium and narcotic drugs were placed in the charge of the medical section of the Public Health Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

Hong-Kong.—The campaign against heroin pills was carried on with vigour during the year under review. Persons found in possession of heroin or working in factories making these pills, were committed for trial at the criminal sessions.

During the year, over 6 000 flats or floors were visited in connection with this campaign. These visits included pill-factory investigations and pill-divan raids. The number of heroin-pill divan cases has increased from 471 in 1937, to 891 in 1938. In 1938, over 3 700 opium pipes, 5 900 heroin pipes and 6 400 opium lamps were seized in opium and heroin-pill divans, and 717 persons were deported after conviction of dangerous drugs offences.

The imports of caffeine during the year were 2 896 lb. (12 768 lb. in 1937), but these figures are probably unreliable, owing to the fact that many imports of caffeine are declared as chemical and pharmaceutical products. There are without doubt, large exports of caffeine declared and undeclared to adjacent ports in China. It continues to be of special interest that there are no indications of the import or export of heroin pills. The pill factories discovered were, in some cases, highly organised, and it was obvious that elaborate precautions had been taken to cover up all trace of the owners or other persons financing the factory operations. No money was found in pill factories and there are undoubtedly special organisations which handle the financial side of heroin-pill factories. Very little money is found in pill-divans, indicating that collectors must make frequent visits to collect the money received from patrons.

Tyosen.—The administrative authority responsible for the control of opium and narcotics in Tyosen is the Police Bureau of the Government-General under which respective Governors or Prefectures are carrying out a thoroughgoing surveillance.

Taiwan.—The measures mentioned in the report for 1937 by which the offenders, after being duly punished, are to be quarantined at the Taihoku House of Correction, are enforced with satisfactory results. Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, many Japanese residing in Amoy and Fukien left there and came back to Taiwan. Among them are natives of Taiwan, who became addicts during their stay in China. As a temporary measure, a careful examination was enforced with the result that 380 addicts were dealt with as patients to be corrected under police supervision. Out of these addicts, 107 returned to Amoy upon the restoration of public order there and 273 remained at the Taihoku House of Correction at the end of 1938.

Kwantung.—In order to enforce more strictly the prevention of smuggling of opium, regulations relating to the Kwantung Monopoly Bureau were amended by the Imperial Ordinance No. 88, of February 10th, 1938, and eight full-time superintendents were newly appointed.

Africa.

Mauritius.—It had been observed that certain pharmacists in the colony had in their possession stocks of dangerous drugs in excess of the yearly requirements of their trade, whilst others did not hold such stocks.

In order that the stocks of dangerous drugs in the colony might be more equitably distributed amongst all pharmacists, Ordinance 13, of 1938, and Government Notification 38, of 1938, were enacted to enable the Director of the Medical and Health Department to require any pharmacist who, in his opinion, has in his possession stocks of dangerous drugs in excess of the yearly requirements of his trade, to forward such surplus stocks to the Medical and Health Department. It is also lawful for the Director of the Medical and Health Department to purchase such surplus stocks of dangerous drugs which on analysis are found to meet the standard requirements of the British and French pharmacopœia and to sell them to any pharmacist who, in his opinion, requires them for his yearly trade.

The Director of the Medical and Health Department is also empowered to destroy or cause to be destroyed any dangerous drugs found on analysis not to comply with the standard requirements of the British and French pharmacopœia.

The Governments of the following countries give specific information in regard to drug-addiction :

Europe.

Belgium.—In 1938, 140 drug-addicts were reported in Belgium, or seventeen more than in 1937. Among persons connected with the medical profession, the number of drug-addicts has slightly decreased.

United Kingdom.—The number of persons known to the Central Office during the year 1938 as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 519 (246 men and 273 women). Of this total, 134 were members of the medical profession, two were dentists, five were pharmacists and two were veterinary surgeons. The percentage of addiction to morphine in relation to the total was 78.7% and to diacetylmorphine 13.2% and to cocaine 6.5%.

In 1938, three members of the medical profession, six pharmacists and one veterinary surgeon were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In the cases of two of the medical practitioners, one pharmacist and one veterinary surgeon, the authorisation of the convicted person to possess and supply dangerous drugs was withdrawn.

Danzig.—In 1938, two persons were registered as morphine-addicts.

Greece.—The competent authorities prefer not to make too categorical statements about the number of drug-addicts. The Ministry of Health considers that it is even impossible to draw sound deductions from a comparison of the statistics of persons treated for drug-addiction in Government hospitals in recent years. In 1938, the number of drug-addicts treated in hospitals was ninety-nine, as compared with thirty-eight in 1937 and forty in 1936—a rather considerable increase. The Ministry of Health considers, however, that a few years must be allowed to pass before it can be seen whether drug-addiction has increased or whether the higher figure is a result of a better-organised campaign against narcotic drugs and of the larger treatment facilities extended to drug-addicts.

Netherlands.—The Chief Inspector of the Public Health Department keeps a list of persons who are known to use excessively large quantities of narcotic drugs. This list contains the names of sixty-seven persons—twenty-five women and forty-two men. Most of them obtain narcotic drugs on medical prescriptions.

Poland.—The registration of drug-addicts, begun in connection with the 1935 enquiry, has been continued. Nine new addicts were registered—eight men and one woman. Two were falsifying prescriptions; one of these was implicated in a heroin-smuggling case and one was imprisoned for threatening murder.

Twenty-eight drug-addicts were confined in the State Medical Institute at Swiack and treated by the "permanent narcosis" method and by injections of insulin. They were also given various specific substitutes. The State Medical Institute at Gosciejewo had twelve drug-addicts as inmates during the year.

Turkey.—Drug-addiction has not fluctuated very substantially during the year; the number of addicts undergoing treatment in the hospitals was 154. During the same period also, the police authorities arrested and sent for trial 233 drug-addicts, 150 of whom were using heroin, seventy-eight hashish, three morphine and two opium.

America.

Canada.—Addiction to codeine is still prevalent in Canada, but considerable progress was achieved in internal control by means of the Federal legislation and of further amendments to provincial legislation, there now being five provinces in Canada which require physicians' signed prescriptions to cover sales of straight codeine, three of which also require signed prescriptions for certain preparations containing that drug.

As reported in 1936, cases continue to be encountered in which the habit of injecting smoking-opium hypodermically was found. Prior to 1937, this practice was largely confined to British Columbia, but, since then, it has been found at some points in Ontario. During the latter part of 1937, and early in 1938, the use of dilaudide by addicts came to our attention for the first time in Canada at Edmonton, Alberta, and eventually three convictions were obtained involving this drug.

United States of America.—A survey on the prevalence of drug addiction, partially reported in the 1937 issue of *Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs* and completed during 1938, confirms the general belief that drug addiction has steadily decreased since the enactment and enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Law. The active enforcement of domestic laws governing the sale and use of drugs and the application of the 1931 International Convention have been of tremendous value in bringing about this reduction. The statistics are very encouraging and demonstrate the wisdom and efficacy of the present Government plan for dealing with the drug traffic and addiction incident thereto.

The most accurate survey previously made was the one in 1934 which indicated that there were, at that time, ten addicts supplied by the illicit traffic in every 10 000 of the general population. From the present survey, it is evident that addiction has decreased to the extent that there are now less than two non-medical drug-addicts known to the authorities in every 10 000 of the population.

Data for fifteen States, representing 25% of the area and 27% of the population of the continental United States, have been compiled after thorough investigation of every known source of information, including a check of all names of addicts appearing in violation reports received during the past ten years (these figures are shown in the United States annual report). The ratio of 1.53 addicts per 10 000 of the general population disclosed in these fifteen areas is believed to be fairly representative of that obtaining throughout the country as a whole.

A survey made by the United States Public Health Service of patients discharged from the Lexington Hospital indicates that, thirty-six months after the date of discharge, 34% have not relapsed to narcotics. This result is considered good in view of the psychopathic nature of so many patients treated in these institutions. The usual treatment consisted of withdrawal of the drug within fourteen days, warm baths, sedatives when necessary, supplementary measures as indicated, and careful medical supervision. This record of successful cures also discredits the old theories based on the belief that there is no cure and which seek to substitute for present scientific methods of detention and treatment of addicts the establishment of so-called narcotic-drug clinics or drug-supply depots which would simply supply the addict with his drug for an indefinite period with no thought of curing him. Such clinics to supply drugs to non-medical addicts could not, of course, be legally established for the reason that they are contrary, not only to the purpose of the narcotic laws of the forty-eight States and of the Federal Government, but also to the international drug treaties to which the United States is a party.

During the year 1938, the United States Public Health Service released a report¹ covering the subject of scientific research which is being conducted in this country to develop a substitute for opium and its derivations that would provide the same medicinal aid without the habit-forming properties. The report (page 5) contains information concerning the results of these studies.

The overwhelming majority of narcotic-drug addicts which have come to the attention of the authorities recently in the United States belong to the criminal element, and, for various reasons, it has been considered important to ascertain at what stage of their careers these individuals entered upon the drug-addiction habit. In a study now being made of a considerable group selected at random from the records, it has been learned that the first

¹ Special Supplement No 138.

arrests for offences other than narcotic law violations preceded sometimes by as much as eight to ten years the year when narcotic-drug addiction began. This confirms a study conducted in 1925 by the United States Public Health Service wherein the fact was very forcibly brought out that a criminal addict was, in the vast majority of cases, a criminal before he became addicted. In fact, in 225 cases studied at that time, every criminal among them had committed crime before the use of narcotics was begun. From the present study, it can definitely be concluded that drug-addiction is one of the later phases of the criminal career of the addict rather than a predisposing factor. The procession of events is from criminality to addiction or from defective personality to criminality to addiction. (This study applies only to addiction to opium and its derivatives and not to marihuana.)

Colombia.—For the purpose of organising an effective campaign against drug addiction, arrangements were made with the Departments of Antioquia and Cundinamarca under which the two Departments undertook to set aside in the mental hospitals reserved for men two wards for the treatment of drug addicts sent there by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Assistance. In 1938, the Cundinamarca sanatorium received 13 addicts for treatment. The arrangement with the Department of Antioquia was made only towards the end of the year.

In 1938 there were in Colombia 76 registered drug addicts, of which 57 men and 19 women. The report shows the number of addicts in each Department and contains, in regard to the Department of Cundinamarca, interesting details concerning the occupation of drug addicts, the drugs used by them, their age, whether married or not, and information concerning diseases from which they were suffering. The drugs mostly used by the addicts are morphine and heroin. Of the 47 addicts on the registers of the Department, 27 used morphine and 12 heroin.

Chile.—In Chile, morphine and cocaine are the only drugs in fairly wide use. Apart from its use in medicine, opium, it may be stated, is smoked only by a comparatively small number of Orientals.

British Guiana.—The approximate number of addicts in the colony known to the Central Office at the end of the year 1938 was thirty-six (thirty-three men and three women). Of this total, none were members of the medical or allied professions. The drug involved was opium in the form of tincture and morphine in the form of liquid morphine hydrochloride.

Asia.

China.—In the matter of curing addiction, the Government had, in the past, adopted many methods—namely, the extensive establishment of disintoxication hospitals in the towns, the creation of mobile disintoxication units especially where hospital facilities were lacking, and a scheme for encouraging family guilds and local gentry to establish quarters for the treatment of addicts and the constant encouragement of curing at home by means of anti-opium medicine.

The Government has not lost sight of the fact that a large number of addicts, especially the poor, must work continuously for their living and for the support of their families, and cannot therefore afford the expense of hospital treatment.

If a labourer earns \$1 a day, he can afford to spend half his earnings on opium and keep the other half for the support of himself and his family. On the other hand, if he has to go to a hospital, even with free treatment, he loses his daily earnings upon which his family still depends. The Government therefore deemed it necessary to establish in the provinces and municipalities workshops for opium-addicts, where the poorer classes are provided with a means of learning a trade and of earning a living while taking the necessary treatment.

As regards new developments in connection with addiction in China, information is rather scanty, except as regards cases in which the Japanese authorities in the occupied areas encourage the Chinese to use opium and other narcotics. The Chinese annual report gives lengthy quotations from various sources in this connection to illustrate the present position in China.

Addiction and Recruits.—When China entered upon the second year of the war against aggression, a difficult problem arose when the recruits conscripted by the Government were not altogether free from opium addiction. At one time, a good many addicts were found among the recruits in the province of Kweichow, and the Governor, instead of releasing them as unfit, put them on hard labour without medical treatment. After two weeks of this regime they had all survived, though suffering great hardship, and became good soldiers. The Governor's object was to make it definitely known to addicts at large that they would not be exempted from military service and that they should quickly and voluntarily rid themselves of their addiction to opium to avoid the hardship they were bound to go through when they were conscripted.

Dis-intoxication Medicine.—The Chinese Government realised the difficulty of finding a medicine which was free from any narcotic ingredient and of genuine curative value, as well as the urgency of providing a suitable kind of disintoxicating medicine throughout the country

under Central Government control. With a view to replacing the numerous kinds of harmful and quack medicine in circulation, the Government planned to manufacture and distribute a standardised disintoxicating medicine. The National Health Administration of the Ministry of the Interior was requested to supply a special formula with due regard to the kinds of medicine which are procurable in China, and to provide an estimate for the manufacture of the said medicine. This question was, however, not brought up until late in 1938, and full details together with the result, will be given in the next annual report.

The number of registered smokers amounted in 1938 to 2 980 995 as compared with 4 160 285 in 1937; the number of addicts disintoxicated was 127 916 in 1938 as compared with 271 773 in 1937. The number of hospitals and stations for addicts was 854 in 1938 as compared with 990 in 1937.

Japan.—The total number of drug-addicts was 3 600 at the end of 1938. The principal drugs were morphine, pantopon and narcopon. The clinic established by the Metropolitan Police Bureau of Tokio (Musasino Hospital) accommodating these addicts took care of 316 patients in 1938, of whom 310 were fully cured, the average period of their confinement being 15.62 days. As regards the Koreans who have been fully cured, they are being sent back as far as possible to their native land.

Thailand (Siam).—Morphine injection as a substitution for opium-smoking is still favoured by the poorer Chinese opium-addicts.

Tyosen.—In 1938, strenuous efforts were made towards both cure and prevention. In the course of the year, altogether 357 persons were admitted to various prefectural Government clinics, of whom 349 were fully cured. At the end of the year, the actual number of addicts was only nine, showing a decrease of twenty-five in comparison with the figure for the end of the preceding year. The quantities of morphine and heroin used during the year were 924 grammes and 549 grammes respectively—that is, a reduction of 814 grammes and 119 grammes respectively, as compared with the preceding year.

Taiwan.—The number of addicts treated at the Taihoku House of Correction in 1938 was 127, showing a decrease of 156 as compared with 1937. There were ninety-one addicts who were punished for infringement of the regulations for the control of narcotic drugs. It is planned to subject such offenders to the same procedure as regards opium-smokers—namely, the medical treatment for cure at the House of Correction, which is to be enlarged.

Kwantung.—The drug-addicts treated by physicians was 1 454, of whom 523 were cured. The increase in the number of addicts is due to the fact that, as the result of prepared opium having been made by Government monopoly and of the prevention of smuggling having been tightened up, prepared opium was made more difficult to obtain. It is also due to the fact that Korean immigrants have increased and that many Manchurian and Chinese opium addicts have taken to the use of narcotic drugs. Destitute persons among the addicts are treated free of charge by the police physicians at fixed periods.

Syria and Lebanon.—The very successful efforts of the special police and Customs authorities in combating the illicit traffic have led to a marked rise in prices in the illicit market. Adulteration of the drugs and substances offered has become more common. Both these factors discourage drug-addicts and induce them to give up excessive doses.

Africa.

Egypt.—The number of drug-addicts increased by 889 in 1938, but this rise does not affect the percentage of addicts to the total population, the figure of which has also risen slightly. Thus, in 1937, the percentage of drug-addicts to total population was 0.096, and, in 1938, 0.091. The number of heroin-addicts was 2 602 in 1937 and 2 679 in 1938. The figures for cocaine were 75 in 1937 and 13 in 1938. There were 4 271 opium-addicts in 1937 and 4 927 in 1938. Lastly, 6 524 persons were addicted to hashish in 1937 and 6 742 in 1938. Of the provinces most severely affected in 1938, mention may be made of Daqahliya, where the percentage of drug-addicts is 0.249, and Sharqiya, which has a percentage of 0.362. The Governorship of Damietta has 0.701% of drug-addicts.

It is interesting to note that 1938 was the first year since 1934 in which no divorce was pronounced on the ground of drug-addiction. For the first time, also, there was only one death reported in 1938 as due to the abuse of narcotic drugs.

Tunisia.—The consumption of heroin continues to increase, while that of cocaine is stationary. Chira is still very scarce on the illicit market, and opium has practically disappeared.

Oceania.

Fiji.—The number of Indians and Chinese known to the Medical Department as being addicted to opium during 1938 was twenty-seven. These addicts obtained their supplies under Government control. It is significant that, when the illicit traffic has been blocked

by successful seizures, applications for obtaining opium legally greatly increased. Conversely, a consignment of illicit opium landing in the colony may result in a diminished number of known addicts obtaining their supplies. The police are aware of this "barometer" for detection purposes.

* * *

Concessions in China.

Shanghai Municipal Council.—Addiction to opium continued to be a deep-rooted evil in the Settlement during the year and, in fact, was more prevalent than in the months of 1937 preceding the outbreak of hostilities because of an enormous increase in the Chinese population as a result of a general influx of refugees from the surrounding war-affected areas. It is conservatively estimated that the amount of pure opium consumed daily by the average addict of the poorer classes was reduced to the extent of 60% owing to the prohibitively high cost of unadulterated opium since the cessation locally of the Chinese Government's six-year plan, under which supplies were obtainable in the adjacent Chinese territory at less than one-fourth of the present cost. The deficiency, however, was overcome by mixing prepared opium with hide oil or "bi-yue", which came to be recognised as a suitable adulterant for opium. The Shanghai annual report gives all details on the composition of this hide oil and of its dangers.

Heroin-addiction is still confined mainly to the coolie and loafer classes of Chinese, who procure it in a highly adulterated form and find it cheaper than opium because of its relatively greater potency. There were comparatively large quantities of heroin entering the populated part of the Settlement from Hongkew in the early part of the year, but it is a generally accepted fact that most of these were intercepted by the police. In the last quarter of the year, the amount of heroin in circulation for local consumption dwindled almost to disappearing point and heroin dens practically ceased to exist. In this connection, it is noteworthy that eighty-five addicts were arrested during the year, as compared with 329 in 1937. It should also be noted that there were no known cases where heroin was administered by injection. Fundamentally, the police owe this satisfactory improvement to a strict enforcement by the Chinese Court in the Settlement of the Drug Suppression Regulations promulgated on June 1st, 1936, which has given rise to an increasing disinclination on the part of Chinese to operate heroin-pens or to peddle the drug.

During the year, addiction to red pills was practically non-existent in the Settlement as was evidenced by the fact that while police surveillance and suppressive measures continued unabated, there were only two addicts arrested as against forty-eight in 1937. The virtual disappearance of pill-addiction is also due to the rigid enforcement of the Drugs Suppression Regulations by the Chinese court in the Settlement.

III. *Control of International Trade.*

Almost all countries and territories state in their annual reports that the system of import certificates and export authorisations is working satisfactorily. No case of counterfeit or falsified certificates is reported. A few defaults are still observed from time to time in returning export authorisations as directed in paragraph 5 of Article 13 of the 1925 Convention.

The following are a few detailed particulars of the application of the certificate system during the past year :

Europe.

United Kingdom.—A reference was made in the annual report for the year 1936 to the fact that duplicates of import certificates issued by some importing countries arrived in this country so long after the original as to be useless for the purpose for which the scheme was devised. It appears that, in some countries, the duplicate is still despatched later than the original and consequently reaches this country too late to be of use.

Of the copies of export authorisations sent to the Governments of importing countries during the year, 88% have been returned.

Gibraltar.—For the first time, an export authorisation was issued. A local chemist applied urgently for permission to export to Seville (Spain) a small quantity of morphia for which a private individual had made an application to the Colonial Secretariat. The export authorisation was granted after consultation with the Attorney-General, but without the receipt of the import authorisation from the country of destination as the Spanish Civil War was in progress and Seville was part of the territory in possession of the Spanish Nationalists, who are not a party to the international Convention. No import authorisation could therefore be received. The drug in question arrived safely at its destination.

Malta.—A duplicate copy of each import certificate issued by the Medical and Health Department is now being sent direct to the competent authority of the exporting country for comparison with the original certificate issued to the importer. This copy has never been returned to this department in the case of foreign health authorities.

America.

Canada.—The only variation from the normal functioning of the import-certificate system was in relation to small quantities of codeine iodide which had been shipped to Canada from France, apparently without an export licence, and before a copy of Canada's import licence had reached France. The situation has, however, been satisfactorily adjusted by means of correspondence with the authorities of the Government of that country.

United States of America.—The new Regulations promulgated under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act and which became effective on June 1st, 1938, made certain changes with respect to the forms and procedure in connection with import certificates and export authorisations, bringing this into conformity in all essential respects with the recommendations of the Model Administrative Code, drawn up for implementation of the several international Conventions.

Asia.

China.—The existing system of import certificates operated satisfactorily in 1938. After the fall of Canton, Kowloon was no longer used as the port of entry, and, during the year, no port was named to replace it.

As stated in the previous reports, caffeine and acid acetic anhydride were imported and transhipped without any restriction. The Chinese Maritime Customs maintained a special register for their import. The total import of caffeine into China in 1938 amounted to 17 226 kg (17 722 kg. in 1937), and that of acid acetic anhydride to 26 265 kg. (10 105 kg. in 1937).

Hong-Kong.—There was considerable trouble connected with shipments of dangerous drugs sent to Hong-Kong during the year intended for relief purposes in China. In many cases, these consignments were sent (a) without a proper certificate of approval to import from Hong-Kong or China; (b) without a proper export authorisation from the country from which the dangerous drugs were shipped; and (c) to organisations or persons not domiciled in Hong-Kong. These shipments involved endless correspondence before matters were finally adjusted and, in most cases, there was considerable delay before the drugs were eventually forwarded to China. This delay was not the fault of the Hong-Kong authorities. It was due to the utter lack of organisation on the part of the consignors and the consignees. The import-certificate system worked satisfactorily as a general rule, but it was noted that, in some cases (not connected with the relief consignments mentioned above), the export authorisations did not accompany the shipment of dangerous drugs in transit from the country of origin.

Africa.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.—A case of drugs under detention at Port Sudan pending production of permit is mentioned, as well as a seizure of a consignment of opium poppy capsules in transit.

Nyasaland.—As stated under "Laws and Publications", subsequent to the passing into law of the Dangerous Drug Regulations, complete rules concerning import certificates and export authorisations have been passed in conformity with the League of Nations model.

Northern Rhodesia.—New forms of certificates were introduced by the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Regulations 1938. These conform to the League of Nations model.

Seychelles.—According to Ordinance 26, of 1935, two separate documents in connection with the importation of dangerous drugs as envisaged by the 1925 Convention—namely, an import authorisation (Article 12) and an import certificate (Article 13)—are now necessary. Provisions relating to the diversion of dangerous drugs and the issue of diversion certificates have been made.

IV. International Co-operation.

Europe.

United Kingdom.—The drugs branch of the Home Office continues to co-operate successfully by the interchange of information in regard to illicit traffic with the control authorities of other countries, notably those of Canada, Egypt, the United States, the Netherlands and France.

France.—The Central Office (Central Police Office of the Ministry of Interior) is in close relations with certain similar offices abroad.

America.

Canada.—Highly satisfactory co-operation has been maintained with other countries, notably the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Egypt and the Netherlands.

United States of America.—The United States Government deeply appreciates the co-operation extended by the enforcement officers of Egypt, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and, particularly, Canada. During the latter part of the year, the Government of Yugoslavia enacted a decree designed to control the distribution of opium within that country and to prevent its diversion to illicit traffickers who were converting it into opium alkaloids which were being smuggled into the United States.

Arrangements for the informal direct exchange of information in regard to the illicit traffic are now in effect between the United States and twenty-one Governments. They are operating effectively in most cases.

Asia.

China.—The Chinese Government again draws attention to the difficulties due to the existence of concessions and of foreign consulates having special jurisdiction over foreigners who have been apprehended by the Chinese authorities as illicit traffickers. These traffickers are privileged and cannot be dealt with in accordance with the severe laws and regulations of the Chinese Government. In such cases, the articles seized cannot be disposed of as in ordinary cases, and very little co-operation can be expected from the consulates. This is particularly true of all Japanese consulates in this country.

A special case occurring in 1937 is given by the Chinese authorities as an illustration. Another case relating to Shanghai is quoted in order to show that the successful co-operation arranged between the Chinese Government and the International Settlement Authorities is now being threatened. According to the details given in the annual report, a Japanese is trying to persuade the Shanghai Municipal Council to reduce the penalties for the illicit sale of opium so as to enable him to push the sale of his opium in the International Settlement and the French Concession.

V. *Illicit Traffic.*

In accordance with the instructions contained in the form of annual report, the part of the report relating to illicit traffic should reach the Secretary-General by April 1st of each year—i.e., three months before the complete annual reports of the various countries, and as much as six months before the reports of the Far Eastern countries. Thanks to this advance in obtaining information on illicit traffic, the Advisory Committee has already examined most of the reports on the illicit traffic at its twenty-fourth session and its conclusions appear in the report to the Council.¹

In view of these circumstances, and of the necessity of condensing the documentary material as far as possible for reasons of economy, the question of illicit traffic is not examined here.

B. *Raw Materials.*

VII. *Raw Opium.*

Europe.

France.—For three years, experiments in the cultivation, more particularly, of the white opium-poppy have been made in the north and south of France with a view to the direct extraction of morphine from the straw and the poppy-heads. The experiment was continued during 1938.

Greece.—During the past year, 17 kg. of raw opium were produced, and the area under poppy was 4.5 hectares.

Turkey.—The total area under opium-poppy cultivation in 1938 was, according to the official return of the General Statistical Department, 28 506 hectares (25 242 hectares in 1937). The raw opium harvest for the same year amounted to 251 186 kg. (269 656 kg. in 1937). It is impossible to give the morphine content of the whole crop, but it is given in the Turkish report for the opium exported in 1938. In point of fact, only the opium intended for export is standardised.

America.

Chile.—L. F. Alcade, a farmer owning the "Palermo" property at San Bernardo, a commune of Santiago, sowed with *Papaver album* poppies an area of about 6 hectares (7 hectares in 1937). The plantation was visited and controlled by the health authority. There was a crop of 39 kg. 300 gr. of opium, with a morphine content of 6.25%. In 1937, the crop amounted to 30 kg., with a morphine content of 10%.

The straw of the poppy-plants was burnt, and the seeds were used for the extraction of industrial oil. Owing to the inadequacy of the production, imports had to be resorted to in order to meet the country's requirements during the year. No alkaloid was extracted in Chile from the above-mentioned 39 kg. 300 gr. of opium, but it was used for making galenical preparations (Sydenham's laudanum).

¹ See document C.202.M.131.1939.XI (page 24 et seq.).

Asia.

China.—During 1938, only two provinces, Suiyuan and Yunnan, were permitted to continue cultivation, though in very small quantities. Suiyuan has not submitted a report on the extent of the area cultivated. As regards Yunnan, reports show an area of about 891 hectares, representing a reduction of 84.4% compared with the previous year.

The total amount produced in China—*i.e.*, in Yunnan and the spring crops in Szechuan and Kweichow—amounted in 1938 to 357 505 kg. (890 830 kg. in 1937). The total morphine content of raw opium produced during the year was 25 618 kg. (85 519 kg. in 1937).

The average morphine content of raw opium produced was 10.90% for Yunnan, 6.96% for Szechuan and 10.70% for Kweichow. China does not standardise her opium, and no standardised opium was made during 1938.

In accordance with the six-year programme, licensed cultivation in China was not supposed to terminate until the end of 1940, but, owing to the conditions prevailing in the country, the cultivating provinces advanced the date of prohibition. Thus, Shensi, Ninghsia and Kansu ended cultivation in 1937, Kweichow and Szechuan in 1938 and Suiyuan and Yunnan by the end of 1939. All the cultivating provinces will be free from cultivation by the end of 1939—*i.e.*, one year ahead of the programme.

The number of opium-hongs in 1938 was 182 (186 in 1937), and of retailers 2 930 (2 570 in 1937). The main Government warehouse for the storage and distribution of opium was maintained at Hankow until October 1938, after which it was moved to Changte, Hunan. During the year, sixteen special warehouses were maintained in the provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow, Hunan, Hupeh and Kwantung. The amount of revenue derived from opium by the Central Government for 1938 was not less than that of the year 1937, which amounted to 32 872 685 dollars. No reports were received from the provincial governments. As previously stated, the revenue collected either by the Central Government or the provincial governments is exclusively used every year for the work of opium suppression.

Japan.—The area of opium poppy under cultivation was 1 572 hectares in 1938 (2 020 hectares in 1937). The average morphine content of opium produced during 1938 was 12% (13% in 1937). The estimated total morphine content of the opium produced during the year as calculated on the above mentioned rate was 1 975 kg. (2 791 kg. in 1937). Opium is not exported and no system of standardisation of raw opium is in force.

Owing to a rise in price of agricultural products and damage done by insects, crops have considerably decreased in recent years. An increase in the area planted was planned as a counter measure, but there being no favourable prospects on account of economic reasons, the crop is gradually decreasing.

The number of persons who were licensed to cultivate the opium poppy was 8 197 (11 051 in 1937). The income derived from opium is too small to permit computation of the ratio in relation to the total revenue of the country.

Thailand (Siam).—Experimental cultivation of opium is carried on in two small areas at Doi Chang (Province of Chiengrai) and at Doi Intanon (Province of Chiengmai). The estimated area subject to Government control covers 200 hectares, of which 160 hectares are in Chiengrai and 40 hectares in Chiengmai. The opium produced there is sold to the Monopoly.

These figures do not include the clandestine cultivation of opium by the semi-wild hill tribes in northern Thailand.

The total production of opium in the experimental areas was 571 kg. (477 in Chiengrai and 94 in Chiengmai). The average estimated morphine content of this opium was 9.9%. The total morphine content of the opium produced was 56.51 kg. No opium was exported and none was standardised. The average estimated moisture content of the opium was 27.96%. The number of growing licences issued under the experimental cultivation scheme was 430.

Burma.—In 1938, opium was grown in the following areas in the Shan States : Kokang, East Manglung and Kengtung. The produce during the year was 27 042 kg. In 1937, the amount was 23 021 kg. The opium is not standardised.

The total revenue derived from opium during the year 1938 was 44 20 535 rupees. This includes the cost price of opium and makes no allowance for the cost of the preventive staff of the Government employed in selling opium. The total revenue during the financial year 1937/38 was 15 89 18 596 rupees.

Tyosen.—The area of opium poppy under cultivation is 5 007 hectares, showing an increase of 2 451 hectares compared with the preceding year. This increase was brought about by the necessity of meeting legitimate orders of the Monopoly Bureau of " Manchukuo ", where a decrease of the area under cultivation took place.

The average morphine content was 12.03% and the total morphine content 4 294 kg. (3 446 in 1937).

The total of the morphine content of the opium exported during the year was 3 349 kg., of which 1 077 kg. was sent to the Monopoly Bureau of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the

rest to the Monopoly Bureau of "Manchukuo". The statistics of production are prepared on the basis of the quantities of opium received by the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Tyosen, to which is sent all opium produced. No system of standardisation is in force.

The total number of persons licensed to cultivate the opium poppy was 34 532 (24 774 in 1937).

The amount of revenue derived from opium in 1938 was 0.298% of the total revenue in the same year (0.24% in 1937).

Manufacture of Alkaloids direct from the Dried Poppy Plant.

Germany.—In 1938, 520 kg. of morphine were extracted from poppy-straw. For this purpose, 193 000 kg. of poppy-straw were treated. In 1937, 353 kg. of morphine were extracted from 140 490 kg. of poppy-straw.

Denmark.—In Denmark, the manufacture of alkaloids from poppy-straw is still in the experimental stage. The Hungarian method was employed, and the poppy grown in the country was used. In 1938, however, no opium-poppies were cultivated, because the 1936 crop, which yielded 45 tons of poppy-stalks, is still in store in the Grindsted factory, only a very small part having been used so far.

Hungary.—The Factory of the Alkaloida Company of Büdszentmihály used poppy-straw as the raw material for the manufacture of alkaloids. In 1938, the quantity of poppy-straw used was 1 187 707 kg. (675 922 kg. in 1937). This was harvested from an area of about 2 200 hectares (1 800 hectares in 1937). The average quantity of morphine and other alkaloids contained in 1 000 kg. of straw was 900 grammes.

Poland.—Two manufacturers held licences for the extraction of morphine from poppy-straw, but the report did not give figures for the amount produced.

VIII. *Coca Leaf.*

Japan.—The area under cultivation with coca trees was 143 hectares (same figure as in 1937). Control is being exercised by means of licences, under which the quantity of coca leaves actually gathered is reported to the Minister of Welfare. The quantity reported in statistics of production is that of dried leaves. Persons licensed to cultivate coca trees are two (juridical persons). No revenue is derived directly from the coca leaf, nor is any special tax levied on the substance.

Taiwan.—The licensed area under cultivation of coca is 282 hectares, there having been no change since the report for the preceding year. Cultivators are required to report the quantities produced and the statistics of production are prepared after an investigation into the truth of the report has been made. The quantities produced by cultivators are calculated by weighing leaves gathered in their entirety from coca trees once or twice a year, which have been dried to such a degree that they contain 3% to 8% of water.

Those licensed to cultivate coca trees are the Hosi Drug Manufacturing Company and the Taiwan Drug Manufacturing Company.

With regard to the sale of the coca leaf, no system of authorisation is in force except in the case of export. There has been no case of sale of the substance.

There was no revenue directly obtained from coca leaf as no special tax is levied on it.

Netherlands Indies.—In 1938, the coca leaf was cultivated in fifty-one plantations (fifty-two in 1937), of which forty-nine were in Java and two in Celebes). In forty-two of these plantations, it was cultivated along the paths of gardens. In two plantations, the cultivation is spread over a wide area. The area covered was 729 hectares (754 hectares in 1937), not including the plants grown as borders for roads or as hedges, in regard to which no information is available. The amount produced in 1938 was 98 518 kg., as against 109 789 kg. in 1937.

The number of licences issued for the cultivation of the coca-leaf was eleven.

IX. *Indian Hemp.*

Europe.

Germany.—In 1938, the quantity of Indian hemp harvested was 100 kg. It is used for the manufacture of extracts of Indian hemp and tinctures of hemp.

Roumania.—The *Cannabis saliva* plant (but not the *Cannabis indica* variety) is lawfully cultivated in Roumania, subject to previous authorisation. The area over which this plant is cultivated was, as in 1937, approximately 50 000 hectares. The plant is grown for the production of fibres for weaving and of seeds for the extraction of oil. The extraction of the narcotic substance (hashish) is prohibited, and the plant cultivated in Roumania does not yield the resinous products required for extraction purposes.

Turkey.—Indian hemp (*Cannabis saliva* L.) does not grow wild in Turkey. In some regions of Anatolia, a variety of *Cannabis saliva* with a long stalk is cultivated for industrial purposes, the fibres being used for making ropes and sacks. This variety contains so

insignificant a quantity of resin that it cannot be used for the manufacture of any narcotic substance whatsoever. As for Indian hemp proper, its cultivation continues to be strictly prohibited under the provisions of Law No. 2313.

America.

Canada.—As a result of an extensive survey during 1938, *Cannabis saliva* was found growing in seven provinces in Canada, both in a wild state and as windbreaks. The production of cannabis now being illegal under the amendment to the Narcotic Act, which became effective on August 1st, 1938, all quantities found growing were destroyed. Cannabis seed before entering Canada now requires sterilisation.

United States of America.—During the year 1938, hemp was grown on about 534 hectares (4 695 hectares in 1937) in the States of Kentucky and Wisconsin for seeds and fibre. Of this, approximately 480 hectares were grown in the State of Wisconsin for fibre, mainly for cordage purposes. The crop grown in Kentucky was cultivated for both the fibre and seed, approximately 37 hectares being grown for fibre and 17 for seed. The production of hemp seed amounted to approximately 10 250 kg.

No one was registered during the year to grow the plant for the flowering or fruiting tops for the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes. It is not believed that the plant will be cultivated for this purpose in view of the tax of one dollar an ounce which is imposed under the Act on the transfer of the flowering tops, the whole plant or any extracts or preparations made therefrom.

The Federal supervision of the authorised production and distribution of hemp for industrial and medicinal purposes is the same as was described in last year's analytical study.

Intensive research work on *Cannabis saliva* was initiated by the Bureau of Narcotics Laboratory during 1937 and continued during 1938. A detailed report on this work has been distributed to the members of the Advisory Committee.

Mexico.—Indian hemp grows wild in various States of the Republic, and is also cultivated there. The dried leaves, suitably mixed with tobacco, are used for the manufacture of cigars, which are smoked by the outcasts of society, who are addicted to the use of this drug. In regard to the use of galenic preparations, nothing worthy of mention has occurred.

Jamaica.—The plant *Cannabis saliva* is grown in the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. Mary, St. Ann and Clarendon. Owing to the vigilance of the police and the heavy fines imposed, the cultivation is done mostly in isolated places difficult of access and outside the usual beat of the police. The cultivation being prohibited by law, no reliable estimate of the quantity can possibly be given. Suspected cultivations are raided by police under warrants, the ganja destroyed and parties arrested and brought before the court. It frequently happens that, when the police succeed in discovering the cultivations, they cannot find who is responsible for planting, as the cultivation is on Crown lands and waste spaces, so that all that they can do in such cases is to destroy the cultivation.

Trinidad and Tobago.—The growing of *Cannabis saliva* is forbidden by law and there have been no detections of *Cannabis indica* under cultivation in 1938.

Asia.

Burma.—During the year under report, 6.53 kg. of ganja were issued for the treatment of elephants. The stock of confiscated ganja held by the Government at the end of the year was 635.55 kg.

Netherlands Indies.—Whereas breaches of the prohibition to cultivate Indian hemp were for many years confined to the East Coast of Sumatra, in 1938 they were discovered also along the West Coast and in Atjeh and Dependencies. There were twenty-six prosecutions for offences of this kind in the three territories. The weight of the hemp seized varied from a few grammes to 16 kg. The persons implicated were sentenced to penalties varying from a fine of 2.50 florins to imprisonment for four months. So far as is known, this plant is mostly cultivated for local consumption.

Syria and Lebanon.—The efforts of the Central Narcotics Service have been directed towards preventing the cultivation of Indian hemp over new areas in Syria and Lebanon. Unfortunately, the regions in which this cultivation is carried on are far from urban centres. Supervision over them is normally the duty of the gendarmerie. Effective control is extremely difficult and costly. In various parts of Syria and Lebanon, illicit crops were destroyed over an area of 132 387 square metres.

Africa.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland give the same information on Indian hemp as was given for the year 1937.

Northern Rhodesia.—*Cannabis saliva* has been regarded as a wild plant in the Bangweulu area, but, so far as is known, no use is made of it.

Algeria.—So far as industrial uses are concerned, the cultivation of Indian hemp is practically non-existent in Algeria. Hemp is cultivated only by the natives, who dispose of it clandestinely. Control over the cultivation of Indian hemp is ineffective. The textile hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) planted in Algeria becomes toxic through the effects of the warm, dry Algerian climate. The natives use it as they use industrial hemp. The total prohibition of the cultivation of hemp in Algeria is at present under consideration.

Tunisia.—Hemp is lawfully cultivated in Tunis (State monopoly) under the supervision and control of the Indirect Taxes Department, with a view to the manufacture of takrouiri (hemp chopped and sifted for smoking) and not for industrial purposes. The area under cultivation in 1938 was 62 hectares 96 ares 17 centiares (11 hectares 54 ares 15 centiares in 1937). In 1938, there was a shortage of raw material. In the districts of Aïn-Draham and Mateur (Northern Tunisia) the amount harvested in 1938 was 58 861 kg. (10 925 kg. in 1937). The State buys the hemp from producers at a basic price of 200 francs (18 Swiss gold francs) per metric quintal (100 kg.), the yield of the hulled fruiting tops being 20% by weight. The yield of takrouiri ready for sale was 100 kg. from about 535 kg. of the plant on the stalk (i.e., 18.69%). The raw resin content (analysis carried out by J. Bouquet, Inspector of Pharmacies in Tunisia) is 10 gr. 24 for hemp from the district of Mateur and 10 gr. 47 for hemp from the district of Aïn-Draham (samples without seeds). The stocks of hemp in the stalk in the possession of the Administration at the end of 1938 amounted to 41 540 kg.

The stocks of takrouiri were :

	Kg.	Gr.
In the factory	395	325
In the excise warehouses	1 310	890
Total	1 706	215

Takrouiri (State monopoly) is sold in tobacco-shops in 5-gramme packets at 2.40 francs (0.22 Swiss gold francs) per packet. In 1938, the amount of takrouiri consumed was 7 856 kg. —i.e., 1 571 200 5-grammes packets—whereas, in 1937, the amount consumed was only 6 386 kg. 900 gr.

On the other hand, there has been a decrease in the quantities of smuggled cannabis seized. Thus, in 1938, 158 kg. 600 gr. were seized, as against 366 kg. 300 gr. in 1937.

French Equatorial Africa gives the same information as in the report for 1937.

Oceania.

Australia.—It was reported in the Press that Indian hemp was to be found growing wild in a number of places in the Commonwealth. Exhaustive enquiries were made, and although, in a few isolated cases, plants have been growing in a wild state, no evidence of any extensive growth could be discovered. The Governments of the several States were asked to declare the plants as noxious weeds and thus prevent the growth of the plants either accidentally or illicitly. All State Governments have taken the desired action or have signified their intention of doing so.

Illicit traffic in Indian hemp in Australia is negligible. The substance and its preparations are subjected to the same control as regards importation, exportation, distribution, etc., as is applicable to other dangerous drugs.

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs.

Europe.

France.—As in 1937, the French annual report refers to the visit paid to the Narcotics Bureau by a member of the Opium Section and to the report which he submitted thereon. According to that report, the system adopted for the control of manufacture in France gives complete satisfaction and makes it possible to supervise very closely and continuously the situation in regard to manufacture and deliveries.

Netherlands.—Supervision over the observance of the conditions on which licences are granted has shown that licence-holders mention the composition of drugs on the labels. The system of import certificates has been maintained. Scrutinies have shown that licence-holders do not deliver more than the quantity mentioned on the certificate. Supervision has proved that licence-holders have always informed the inspectors of pharmacies of the arrival or despatch of substances which are not subject to limitation.

The agreement between the Nederlandsche Cocaïne Fabriek N. V., of Amsterdam, and the Nederlandsche Fabriek van Pharmaceutisch-Chemische Producten, of Apeldoorn, concerning the allocation of the home market, has remained in force.

Roumania.—In regard to the manufacture of drugs, Roumania has only the "Ufarom" Company (in the city of Cluj) to mention. This company was authorised to manufacture morphine and its salts by employing the extract from poppy-straw. The company may lawfully import this extract from Hungary under certificates issued by the Ministry of Health.

Control is exercised as follows. The manufacturer, after receiving the authorisation for which he applies to the Ministry of Health, is required to state the quantity of extract imported and also the total amount of the product obtained. The Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute has the product examined by a pharmaceutical inspector, who pays a special visit. A small quantity of each substance manufactured is taken for analysis to the laboratory of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute at the Ministry of Health, and it is only in appropriate circumstances that dealers are permitted to sell the substance to medical institutions and pharmacies.

America.

Canada.—As in 1937, one wholesaler was authorised to manufacture for domestic needs only and did manufacture a preparation made directly from raw or medicinal opium which contained more than 20% of morphine. The name of the preparation was T.O.A. (Total Opium Alkaloids). 6 kg. 804 gr. of raw opium were utilised in the manufacture of such a product in 1938.

United States of America.—The *per capita* consumption of opium in the form of all its salts, derivatives and preparations, amounted to 7.3493 grains, or 476 milligrammes 235, for 1938. This is slightly less than the consumption figure for 1937, due mainly to a decrease in the consumption of morphine and codeine. Likewise, the consumption of cocaine was less in 1938 than in 1937.

With the increasing emphasis on supervision over the legitimate manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs, there has long been a tendency towards the concentration of these activities in the hands of fewer and more responsible manufacturers and wholesale dealers. This tendency, which has been constant since such registrants were first required to render an account of their operations, continued during the year 1938. Thus, while the trend since 1922 in the number of persons registered in the dispensing groups as retailers, practitioners and dealers in tax-exempt preparations has been generally upward, the number registered as manufacturers and wholesale dealers has consistently declined. The number of manufacturers registered on June 30th, 1938, represented 61% of the number registered on June 30th, 1930, and the corresponding figure for wholesale dealers was 75%.

Chile.—As an exception, the Drogueria del Pacifico imported from Peru, in 1936, 10 kg. of crude cocaine, with a view to the extraction of the alkaloid, and, by December 31st, 1938, 5 kg. 634 gr. of cocaine hydrochloride had been obtained. The firm of druggists in question set up a laboratory in 1937 in the city of Valparaiso, at 2072 Calle Yungay, under the technical direction of the pharmaceutical chemist Pablo Wunderlich, who was made responsible for the legal possession of the remaining stock of the alkaloid, amounting to 2 kg. 849 gr. of basic alkaloid.

Asia.

China.—The Chinese Government continued to experiment on the manufacture and refining of opium and morphine. This work is done exclusively by the Narcotics Division of the Central Field Health Station under the direction of the National Health Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, and is limited only to the quantities allowed by the yearly estimate submitted to the Permanent Central Opium Board. In 1938, the total amount of opium and morphine manufactured did not amount to half of the estimate for that year. Codeine was not manufactured.

No licences have been issued for the manufacture of or trade in the drugs covered by the Opium Conventions.

The regulation of the trade in and distribution of narcotics has been placed in the hands of the Narcotics Division and enforced in accordance with the "revised regulations governing the control of narcotics" and the "provisional measures relating to the domestic purchase of narcotics". As regards the difficulties incurred in the control of wholesalers, pharmaceutical firms, chemists, physicians and dentists, situated or domiciled in concessions, settlements or the large areas occupied by the Japanese troops, or of foreigners in the same trade residing anywhere in the country, the Chinese Government has nothing to add to the statements made in previous reports.

Japan.—Following the development of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, which broke out in July 1937, and the subsequent occupation by the Japanese army of a wide area in China, the manufacture of narcotic drugs has been more or less on the increase in order to meet the demand in that area for legitimate medicinal purposes.

Kwantung.—In the Kwantung Leased Territory, only the manufacture of morphine hydrochloride is permitted. However, under the provisions of the regulations for the control of narcotic drugs, official approval is required of the expected quantity of production for each year and the raw material—namely, raw opium—is sold by the Government. Consequently, the output is being successfully kept within the limits of the estimates.

Syria and Lebanon.—The Department of the Inspector-General of Health Services of the High Commissariat has secured the regular assistance of a pharmaceutical chemist who carries out all the investigations and analyses prescribed in the matter of chemistry and pharmacy by the Director. In particular, he analyses quantities of narcotic drugs seized by the Customs or police.

Africa.

Northern Rhodesia.—There is no special machinery for supervision of persons who are permitted to be in possession of dangerous drugs. There is no reason to believe that there is any illicit traffic in this territory.

Control exercised over the Manufacture and Distribution of Heroin.

The following Governments give information in their reports for 1938 regarding the control exercised over the manufacture and distribution of diacetylmorphine :

Europe.

Belgium.—No diacetylmorphine was imported into Belgium in 1938. Consignments of this product were all addressed to the authority mentioned on the import certificate.

Switzerland.—In regard to exports of diacetylmorphine, Switzerland applies the provisions of Article 10 of the 1931 Convention.

America.

Canada, Chile, Barbados and British Guiana comply with Article 10 of the Limitation Convention. For details, see the analytical study of the annual reports for 1937.

Asia.

Iraq.—Article 10 of the Limitation Convention is complied with and the position is satisfactory.

Japan.—As regards the control of diacetylmorphine special attention is paid thereto, in view of the fact that diacetylmorphine is stronger than morphine in its poisoning effect. Care is taken in order to substitute morphine for diacetylmorphine as far as possible.

Tyosen.—The manufacture, as well as import or export of diacetylmorphine and preparations thereof other than by the Government are prohibited.

Taiwan.—The export of diacetylmorphine is prohibited as an administrative measure and various prohibitions and restrictions provided in Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931 are being enforced without hindrance.

Kwantung.—Efforts are being made to restrict the use of diacetylmorphine as far as possible and also the use of substitutes is being encouraged with a view to ultimate prohibition of the use of the drug.

Syria and Lebanon.—Diacetylmorphine is admitted only if consigned to the Directors of Health of the States, who are responsible for handing it over to those for whom it is intended. The amount of heroin imported is very small.

Africa.

Northern Rhodesia.—Prohibition and restriction in accordance with Chapter IV of the 1931 Convention are in force.

C. SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM

I. (a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

Burma.—The Dangerous Drugs (Prepared Opium) Rules, 1938, regulating the manufacture and possession of prepared opium, were issued during the year.¹

North Borneo.—The Opium and Chandu Amendment Ordinance (Ordinance No. 3, of 1938) cancels Section 15 Sub-Section IV of the principal Ordinance No. 4, of 1927, and substitutes a new Sub-Section IV, reading as follows : " No person shall purchase, be in possession of or smoke chandu : (a) unless he shall have registered his name at a Government-controlled or authorised place of sale of chandu prior to January 1st, 1940, or unless, upon production of a certificate from a Government medical officer certifying that he is a person who requires chandu for reasons of health, his name shall have been registered at such place thereafter ; and (b) unless he has registered the purchase or transaction at such a place ".

¹ The pamphlet containing these rules has not yet reached the Secretariat.

Taiwan.—Two measures for opium-smokers are in force, the first concerning cure by compulsory treatment at the Taihoku house of correction and the second concerning the punishment of offences. In addition, special police surveillance is exercised over those suspected of opium-smoking.

*Kwantung.*¹—When licensing opium addicts in accordance with the amendment to the Kwantung Opium Ordinance, strict investigations are made, and only serious addicts are licensed. Light addicts are cured at the house of correction, where they are detained after compulsory medical examination.

Netherlands Indies.—On January 1st, 1938, the metric system was introduced for sales of Monopoly opium. Monopoly opium can now be obtained in tubes containing 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 2 or 5 grammes, replacing the former $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ matas. The 25-mata tubes, which were seldom sold, have not been replaced.

I. (b) Working of the System of Control.

Burma.—The opening of a register of opium-smokers, the reduction in the retail price made in recent years and the sale of opium in remote areas by the resident excise officer while on tour, have had some effect in reducing illicit traffic. At 113 out of a total of 124 opium shops, sales are made directly by the resident excise officer, a Government official. At eleven small shops situated at places where there is no sub-treasury, the licensee system has been retained.

Sarawak.—There was a very substantial decrease in the amount of chandu sold during the year, the figure for 1937 being 3 700 kg. and, for 1938, 3 011 kg., a drop of nearly 20%. There was also a marked decrease in the number of convictions for opium offences—i.e., thirty-three, as against seventy-six the previous year—and a small decrease in the number of licensed smokers, from 6 000 to 5 947.

Hong-Kong.—The statements made in 1937 and earlier reports require modification in view of the effect of the hostilities in China on the opium situation. During the earlier part of the year, it remained obvious that Hong-Kong was flooded with illicit prepared opium of two types: (a) prepared opium imported ready packed in tins; and (b) prepared opium which had been prepared in Hong-Kong. Towards the end of the year, owing to the hostilities in China, the supplies of prepared opium under (a) showed signs of diminishing, and at the same time there was a definite shortage of Chinese raw opium. The price of Iranian and Chinese raw opium tended to increase towards the end of the year, and the prices of illicit prepared opium increased in sympathy. The fact that the shortage of the supply of Chinese raw opium followed the Japanese occupation of Canton and the adjacent territory confirms the statements made in the past in the Hong-Kong reports as to the probable source of this Chinese raw opium. As in previous years, the general attitude of the Chinese public towards the opium question "was not that of antipathy".

Taiwan.—The total number of licensed smokers at the end of 1938 was 10 884, showing a decrease of 1 179, as compared with the preceding year. These licensed smokers are being put under close police surveillance. Clandestine smokers, and consequently the illicit traffic, are not yet totally eliminated. Owing to the outbreak of hostilities, intercourse with China has been interrupted, with a consequent decrease in the smuggling of opium.

Kwantung.—Measures of control have been enforced by an amendment in the Kwantung Opium Ordinance regulating the system of monopoly of Government-manufactured opium. In virtue of this amendment, retailers of prepared opium are appointed, and a minimum quantity of prepared opium is allotted to each retailer, according to the number of licensed smokers assigned to him, so as to prevent the outflow of the Government-prepared opium outside the ranks of licensed smokers, while the police is watching out for smokers of illicit opium. Since the outbreak of hostilities, a number of opium-addicted Chinese have been deported to China in the interests of the maintenance of public order; some have returned to China of their own accord, some have emigrated to "Manchukuo" and some have died, with the result that, at the end of 1938, there were 21 373 licensed smokers, showing a decrease of 6 824 as compared with 1937.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

(Education, Propaganda, Medical and Social Services.)

Sarawak.—The offer of free treatment for those desiring to be weaned of the habit of opium-smoking again met with little success, only 7 smokers availing themselves of this offer.

Netherlands Indies.—In 1938, the following Government subsidies were paid: 2 500 florins to the Anti-Opium Association, Batavia; 2 000 florins to the International Order of Good Templars; 1 500 florins to the Anti-Opium Association of the Netherlands Indies, Bandoeng. These associations were also entitled to an almost equal amount from the proceeds of lotteries. In addition, the Anti-Opium Association, Batavia, received a special grant for the after-care of cured opium-addicts.

¹ See also information given on Kwantung page 10.

III. Scientific Research.

Taiwan.—The researches mentioned in the previous report were continued as follows :
(1) statistical enquiry into opium-smokers in Taiwan (third report), by Dr. Sōmei To ;
(2) effect caused in the catalase¹ of the blood and internal organs of a rabbit by opium alkaloid (second report), by Dr. Syōren Tyo.

Netherlands Indies.—A change has taken place in the composition of the Research Committee appointed in 1937 to direct scientific research into the habit of smoking opium and "djitjing" (dross), more especially in its medical aspects : Engineer J. W. Burek formerly manager of the opium factory, has been replaced by his successor in that position, Engineer R. van Bronckhorst.

IV. Other Information.

1. Treatment and After-care of Addicts.

Hong-Kong.—Opium addicts were treated in the Queen Mary Hospital and at the Tungwah Eastern Hospital. The patients were all Chinese. Those under treatment spend an average of twelve days in hospital, the longest stay being twenty-four days and the shortest two days. Gradual withdrawal of opium and auto-serotherapy were the lines of treatment adopted. The professor of medicine has expressed serious doubts as to whether the treatment of such cases has any lasting effects. During the year under review, the Government made a grant to the Chinese Hospital authorities of 50 cents (about 7½d.) per day for every addict treated in the Tungwah Eastern Hospital (447 addicts).

Taiwan.—As regards corrective measures for opium-smokers, a closer connection is being maintained with local police authorities, with a view to helping them to control themselves and not to recommence smoking.

Kwantung.—In view of the importance of the cure of opium-addicts, the Dairen Clinic, which had been supported by the local public purse, was made a charge on the national treasury on March 31st, 1938, and its name was altered to Kwantung Clinic. Its principal staff consists of a doctor, a secretary and a pharmacist. Its equipment has been replenished and its capacity enlarged. The total number of addicts received and treated in the Kwantung Clinic during 1938 was 411, the average period of the treatment being twenty-five days.

Netherlands Indies.—The special service for the treatment of opium-addicts, attached to the Immanuel Mission at Bandoeng, received a grant of 6 000 florins in 1938. In that year, seventeen Europeans, 1 023 Chinese and 110 natives, including one Arab, were treated for drug-addiction. 225 persons had previously undergone treatment ; 170 persons broke off their treatment prematurely and 950 were discharged cured.

The Anti-Opium Association, Batavia, continues to operate its temporary home for the after-care of cured addicts. The Government subsidy for the temporary home was 2 021.50 florins, and the share in lottery proceeds assigned to it amounted to an approximately equal sum.

2. Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.

Burma.—The percentage of addiction was much higher in the case of the Chinese than in the case of other races. Out of a total Chinese population of 128 891 persons, the number of opium-consumers is 13 679, or about 11%. 97% of these Chinese consumers are smokers. In an Indian population of 983 538 persons, there are 12 432 opium-consumers, of whom only 2 203, or about 18%, are smokers. The total Burmese population is 11 956 950. Out of this population, 19 779, or about 0.17%, are consumers. Of these, 4 969, or 25%, are smokers.

Among the Burmese, opium-smoking is confined almost entirely to the labouring classes, especially those engaged in fishing and in forest work. It is more prevalent in the malarious regions than elsewhere.

Northern Shan States.—Opium-smokers are mainly drawn from the indigenous races. Statistics showing the number of consumers of the various races are not available.

Southern Shan States.—All indigenous races smoke opium.

North Borneo.—Smokers are drawn from all classes of Chinese male adults. The number of registered smokers at the end of 1938 was 2 504. Chinese male adults at the last census in 1931 numbered 23 578.

Kwantung.—The classification of opium-smokers according to nationality indicates only Manchurians.

¹ An enzyme which decomposes hydrogen peroxide, liberating free oxygen—it exists in many animal and plant tissues.

3. System of Dross Control.

Burma.—The possession of dross by any person other than a registered opium-smoker is illegal, and the sale of dross is forbidden. There is no system in force for the collection or purchase of dross from opium-smokers.

North Borneo.—Dross is purchased by the Exeise Department at \$7 (11.9 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil as and when brought in by smokers. Dross either seized or bought is thrown into the sea.

Hong-Kong.—All opium dross seized was found to be illicit, and there appears to be a steady demand for opium dross in connection with illicit boiling or preparing. One tael of prepared opium yields approximately one-third of a tael of opium dross, and, in view of the small sales of licit prepared opium, the amount of licit dross available must be very small.

Taiwan.—Dross is destroyed by the licensed smokers according to the directions of the police officers on inspection. Where analysis of dross is considered necessary, research is made by experts.

Kwantung.—Dross is prohibited from being sold or purchased, except by the Government, which may purchase it under the Kwantung Opium Ordinance. Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers after smoking.

4. Illicit Traffic.

The routes and the conditions of illicit traffic have already been dealt with in the report for 1937.

Burma.—The total quantity of illicit opium seized during the year amounted to 3 173 kg. 980 gr. (in 1937, 4 263 kg.). Seizures of prepared opium were negligible. In the frontier districts of Bhamo and Myitkyina, the price of contraband raw opium was between 30 rupees 10 annas (34 Swiss gold francs), and 61 rupees 4 annas (67 Swiss gold francs) per kilogramme (in 1937, the price was between 29 and 59 Swiss gold francs). In Rangoon, it ranged between 39 rupees 13 annas (44 Swiss gold francs) and 61 rupees 4 annas (67 Swiss gold francs) per kilogramme. In 1937, the price in Rangoon ranged from 98 to 193 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme.

Northern Shan States.—628 kilogrammes of raw opium and 2 kilogrammes of prepared opium were seized in 1938, as compared with 747 kilogrammes and 2 kilogrammes respectively in 1937. The prices of smuggled raw opium ranged from 16.50 to 57.20 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme (in 1937, 59 to 137 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme). For prepared opium, the prices were between 40.70 to 70.40 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme (118 to 205 Swiss gold francs in 1937).

Southern Shan States.—The seizures of illicit opium amounted to 1 400 kg. ; the great bulk of this contraband was undoubtedly destined for Burma.

North Borneo.—The total quantities of prepared opium seized or confiscated in 1938 as compared with 1937 were as follows :

	1937		1938	
	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
Chandu presumed to be manufactured in China	17	464	2	306
Chandu, origin unknown		126		91
Chandu dross, origin unknown		532		16
Total	18	122	2	413

The current price of illicit prepared opium remains at about \$11 (18.70 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil (37.8 grammes), as compared with 19.80 Swiss gold francs per tahlil in 1937. The smuggling of raw opium has neither been detected nor reported.

Hong-Kong.—The illicit traffic may be subdivided under two heads : (a) for local smokers and (b) for export to opium-smoking communities as a whole. Illicit boiling or preparation is carried out on an extensive scale, and, though each operation may only produce a few taels daily, the aggregate must be considerable.

There was a steady influx of refugees from China during the whole of the year under review, and there is no doubt that many of these refugees were drug addicts. There are at least three thousand opium-divans in Hong-Kong, in many of which facilities for smoking heroin (diacetylmorphine) pills are also available. A special campaign was inaugurated against divans of both types in the latter part of the year with considerable success, but it is most unfortunate that it is impossible to arrest and charge smokers owing to gaol congestion. The number of opium cases during the year was more than double than that of 1937, and this increase is entirely due to the increased activities against divans.

The number of large or export type seizures made during the year under review has decreased considerably, and it is difficult to say whether this is due to decreased supplies of opium, to decreased smuggling owing to the effect of anti-drug activities in Hong-Kong and elsewhere, or to decreased demand from the United States of America, Straits Settlements, Java and elsewhere.

During the year under review, no large seizure was made under conditions which pointed to the United States of America or Canada as the ultimate destination of the drug, but seizures were made of opium which was obviously destined for the Straits Settlements or Java. During the last month of the year, a few small seizures of illicit opium were made under conditions which pointed to the adjacent occupied areas of China as being the destination.

In the course of the year, there were 671 seizures involving 2 713 181 diacetylmorphine pills.

The total quantity of raw and prepared opium seized during the year 1938 amounted to 1 026 kg. of raw opium and 483 kg. of prepared opium. 2 367 persons (1 055 in 1937) were imprisoned for illicit traffic in raw and prepared opium, and 135 (86 in 1937) were deported for the same reason. 1 032 persons were imprisoned (353 in 1937) and 717 were deported (262 in 1937) for illicit traffic in other dangerous drugs.

The retail price of illicit prepared opium ranged from 4.80 Hong-Kong dollars to 8.20 Hong-Kong dollars (4.32 to 7.38 Swiss gold francs) per tael (\$2.50 to \$3.50 (2.25 to 3.15 Swiss gold francs) in 1937). Chinese raw opium ranged in price from 3 to 4.80 Hong-Kong dollars (2.70 to 4.32 Swiss gold francs) per tael (\$1.70 to \$2.20 (1.53 to 1.98 Swiss gold francs) in 1937). Iranian raw opium was available during the year at 4.20 to 6.80 Hong-Kong dollars (3.78 to 6.12 Swiss gold francs) per tael (\$3 (2.70 Swiss gold francs) in 1937).

Indo-China.—In Cochin-China, the few seizures made during the year affected negligible quantities of prepared opium. The prices on the illicit market ranged around 125 and 175 dollars per kilogramme, according to whether the drug was sold retail or wholesale.

In Annam, illicit traffic enters from the north, and is facilitated by navigable rivers flowing in a south-easterly direction. In 1938, 94 kg. of raw opium (118 in 1937) and 24 kg. of prepared opium (58 in 1937) were seized. The prices of illicit opium could not be determined with certainty, owing to the sporadic nature of the illicit traffic.

Laos is still an area which is extremely hard to control from the standpoint of opium-smuggling. Its mountainous nature and the scarcity of roads and means of communication make the task of the revenue police very difficult. The drug is peddled mostly by Laos natives or Khas, but the organisers are Chinese, mostly living at Kieng-tung, Muong-len and Muong-Pong, in Burma. The opium caravans in this area are strongly armed, and the proximity of the frontiers enables the smugglers, after bringing off their *coup*, to cross over into a neighbouring territory, thus evading punishment. In spite of these difficulties, the revenue police authorities succeeded in seizing 471 kg. of raw and 27 kg. of prepared opium.

The improvement noted in 1937 in the situation in Tonkin has continued; a further reason, additional to those chiefly responsible for this improvement, is the state of war, which has spread to the provinces of southern China bordering on French territory. There have been few cases of illicit traffic, and the reports of the revenue police referred to isolated trips by small caravans. The seizures amounted to 863 kg. of raw opium, as compared with 458 kg. in 1937, and 106 kg. of prepared opium, as compared with 33 kg. in 1937.

Taiwan.—In 1938, 6 877 grammes of prepared opium, 19 950 grammes of raw opium, 221 grammes of morphine and 183 grammes of other narcotic products were confiscated. There is a tendency for morphine to be used as a substitute, as it is difficult to obtain opium owing to the strict control.

Kwantung.—652 kg. of raw opium were confiscated in 1938. The places of production are considered to be principally China and "Manchukuo". There is a tendency among the opium addicts of the labourer class to use morphine and other narcotic drugs as substitutes for prepared opium, which give them satisfaction in a short time and are obtainable at a comparatively cheap price.

Netherlands Indies.—During the year, 1 470 persons were prosecuted, 1 357 persons were condemned and there were 112 acquittals in connection with infringements of regulations on raw and prepared opium.

5. *Prices at which Prepared Opium was sold by the Government to Consumers.*

Northern Shan States.—Raw opium is sold to the licensees at the rate of approximately 28 rupees (30.80 Swiss gold francs) per kilogramme (88 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme in 1937). Some of the raw opium is converted into prepared opium by the licensees and retailed at rates varying from 12 annas to 1 rupee (0.82 to 1.10 Swiss gold francs) per tola (11.7 grammes).

North Borneo.—Prepared opium was sold during the year at 13 dollars (22.1 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil, equivalent to 156 dollars (265.2 Swiss gold francs, or £18 4s.) per lb. In 1937, the rate was 23.40 Swiss gold francs per tahlil.

Sarawak.—Prepared opium was sold as previously at 10 dollars per tahlil (17 Swiss gold francs).

Hong-Kong.—Prices of Government opium during the year 1938 were the same as in 1937.

Indo-China.—In Annam, Monopoly opium is sold at the following prices : Northern Annam, 180 dollars (162 Swiss gold francs) per kg. ; Central Annam, 190 dollars (171 Swiss gold francs) per kg. ; Southern Annam, 240 dollars (216 Swiss gold francs) per kg.

In Tonkin, the Government-General of Indo-China took advantage of the decrease in the illicit traffic to raise the selling-prices of Monopoly opium again. By a Decree of December 7th, 1938, the selling-price of all zone opium was advanced by 20 piastres (18 Swiss gold francs) per kilogramme. These same qualities had already been advanced by an average of 50 piastres (45 Swiss gold francs) in 1937, so that the average rise in two years is 70 piastres (63 Swiss gold francs). A grade which was sold at 80 piastres (72 Swiss gold francs) at the beginning of 1937 is now sold at 150 dollars (135 Swiss gold francs), an increase of 87%.

Taiwan.—Owing to an increase in the cost of production, the prices of prepared opium sold by the Government was altered as from September 18th as follows : 0.70 yen (0.63 Swiss gold francs) for a 5-gramme tube, 2.07 yen (1.86 Swiss gold francs) for a 15-gramme tube.

Kwanlung.—The prices at which prepared opium was sold during the year are as follows : 5-gramme tube : wholesale, 0.70 yen (0.63 Swiss gold francs) ; retail, 0.90 yen (0.81 Swiss gold francs). Tubes were abolished from August 9th, and, since then, prepared opium has been packed in paper. One packet wholesale, 0.154 yen (0.14 Swiss gold francs) ; retail, 0.20 yen (0.18 Swiss gold francs).

Netherlands Indies.—Prices have not been modified since 1936.

INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR ORDINARY ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1938

Canada.—Among the alien population, opium-smoking has greatly decreased, as instanced by the table contained in the report. The habit is almost entirely confined to the Chinese. Paregoric and codeine are sometimes encountered in Chinese circles, concealed, as opium usually is, with the opium-pipe.

The principal reasons for the decrease in opium-smoking are : (1) the heavy cost of illicit opium in Canada, the comparative cost, per 5-*tael* tin, in Canadian funds, in Vancouver and Hong-Kong respectively, being approximately \$225 to \$300 as compared with \$12.50 to \$17.50 ; (2) economic conditions, which have accentuated, in many cases, the impossibility of affording the heavy cost of opium ; (3) the minimum sentence of six months and a fine of \$200, with deportation for aliens, for the illegal possession of opium, together with a minimum fine of \$50 for the possession of an opium-pipe or other paraphernalia or for frequenting an opium-den.

Iraq.—Illicit smoking of opium is gradually being suppressed since the closure of all opium-smoking dens and the cessation of the sale by Government of prepared opium for smoking, in August 1935. We have no accurate information of the number of such addicts, but they are estimated by the police and the Medical Service at 650 persons addicted to opium-smoking, 50 to opium-eating and 650 to the smoking of hashish.

Of these, the large part are foreigners (Irani) temporarily resident in Iraq and particularly in the holy cities of Najaf, Kerbala and Kazimain.

The smoking is conducted in a secret manner and its intoxicating effects are not seen. The illegal traffic in hashish has increased during the year.

Addicts obtain their supplies only from illicit sources, as smuggling takes place of opium from Iran and of hashish from Syria.

Australia.—The seizure of quantities of prepared opium in American and Canadian ports during recent months from vessels plying between those ports and Australia, points to the possibility that Australian ports, particularly Sydney, are being used as points of transshipment for opium brought from eastern countries. Every effort is being made to arrest the development of this trend in the illicit international traffic in prepared opium.

Shanghai Municipal Council.—There were 174 Chinese apprehended for conducting opium-smoking dens (238 in 1937), while 586 (779 in 1937) Chinese were taken into custody for smoking opium. Of the total, 499 were convicted, 258 discharged, one was released by the police and two were on remand at the end of 1938. The penalties imposed by the Chinese court in the case of conductors varied between a suspended sentence of imprisonment for three-months and an actual sentence of imprisonment for seven years and six months, while opium smokers were sentenced either to terms of imprisonment ranging from twenty-days (suspended) to two years, or to fines varying between 20 and 100 dollars.

ANNEX I

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH
ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934 TO 1938 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND
THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
UP TO MARCH 8TH, 1940.

Signs :

× : A report has been received.

— : No report has been received.

* : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays EUROPE.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Countries EUROPE.
Albanie	—	—	—*	—*	—	Albania.
Allemagne	×	×	×	×	×	Germany.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	×	×	×	×	—*	Bulgaria.
Danemark	×	×	×	×	×	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	×	×	×	×	×	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	×	×	×	×	—*	Spain.
Estonie	×	×	×	×	×	Estonia.
Finlande	×	×	×	×	×	Finland.
France	×	×	×	×	×	France.
Grèce	×	×	×	×	×	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande	—*	×	×	×	×	Ireland.
Islande	—*	—*	—*	×	×	Iceland.
Italie	×	×	×	—	—	Italy.
Lettonie	×	×	×	×	×	Latvia.
Liechtenstein ¹	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein. ¹
Lithuanie	×	×	—*	—*	×	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	—	×	×	×	×	Luxemburg.
Monaco ¹	—	×	—	—	—	Monaco. ¹
Norvège	×	×	×	×	—*	Norway.
Pays-Bas	×	×	×	×	×	Netherlands.
Pologne	×	×	×	×	×	Poland.
Portugal	×	×	×	—*	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie	×	×	×	—*	×	Roumania.
Saint-Marin ¹	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino. ¹
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	×	×	×	×	—*	Czecho-Slovakia.
Turquie	×	×	×	×	×	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	×	×	×	×	—*	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	×	×	×	×	×	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Gibraltar	×	×	×	×	×	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	×	×	×	×	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE.						AMERICA.
<i>Amérique du Nord :</i>						<i>North America :</i>
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	×	×	×	×	—*	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Française :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	—*	—*	×	×	×	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
<i>Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles :</i>						<i>Mexico and Caribbean :</i>
Costa-Rica	—*	×	—*	—	—*	Costa Rica.
Cuba	×	×	×	×	—*	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—*	—*	—*	—	—*	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	×	×	×	×	×	Guatemala.
Haiti	—	—*	—*	×	—*	Haiti.
Honduras	—	—*	—*	—	—*	Honduras.
Mexique	×	×	×	×	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua	×	×	—*	—	—*	Nicaragua.
Panama	—*	—*	—*	—	—*	Panama.
Salvador	×	×	×	×	—*	Salvador.

¹ The imports and exports of this country are included in the statistics of the country with which a Customs Union has been concluded.

² Received too late to be included in this document.

Pays

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

Countries

AMÉRIQUE (suite).

Mexique, Amérique Centrale
et Antilles (suite) :

Dépendances, protectorats, colo-
nies, etc. :

Britanniques :

Antilles britanniques :

Bahamas. X X X X X
Barbades. X X X X X

Iles du Vent :

Grenade. X X X X X
Saint-Vincent. X X X X X
Sainte-Lucie. X X X X X

Iles sous le Vent :

Antigua. X X X X X
Dominique. X X X X X
Iles Vierges. X X — X —
Montserrat. X X X X —
Saint-Christophe et
Nièves. X X X X X

Jamaïque et dépendances

Bermudes. X X X X —
Honduras britannique. X X X X X
Trinité et Tobago. X X X X X

Français :

Guadeloupe. — — X X X
Martinique. — — X X X

Néerlandais :

Curaçao. X X X X X

Amérique du Sud :

Argentine. — — X — —
Bolivie. — — — — —
Brésil. — — — — —
Chili. — — X X X
Colombie. — — — X X
Equateur. — — — — —
Paraguay. — — — — —
Pérou. — — — — —
Uruguay. X X X X X
Venezuela. X X X X X

Dépendances, colonies, etc. :

Britanniques :

Iles Falkland et dépendances. X X X X X
Guyane britannique. X X X X X

Française :

Guyane française. — — X X X

Néerlandaise :

Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise) X X X X X

ASIE.

Afghanistan. — — — X —
Arabie Saoudienne. — — — — —
Chine¹. X X X X X
Inde². X X X X X
Irak. X X X X X
Iran. X X X X X
Japon. X X X X X
Thaïlande (Siam). X X X X X

Dépendances, protectorats, colo-
nies, etc. :

Britanniques :

Aden et dépendances. — — — — —

Birmanie⁴. X X X X X
Etats Chan du Nord. X X X X X
Etats Chan du Sud. X X X X X

Bornéo britannique :

Bornéo septentrional. X X X X X
Sarawak. X X X X X

Ceylan. X X X X —
Chypre. X X X X X

Etablissements du Détroit. X X X X X
Etats Malais fédérés. X X X X X

AMERICA (continued).

Mexico and Caribbean (conti-
nued) :

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colo-
nies, etc. :

British :

British West Indies :

Bahamas.
Barbados.

Windward Islands :

Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.

Leeward Islands :

Antigua.
Dominica.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.

St. Kitts and Nevis.

Jamaica and Dependen-
cies.

Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Trinidad and Tobago.

French :

Guadeloupe.
Martinique.

Dutch :

Curaçao.

South America :

Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Colombia.
Ecuador.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :

British :

Falkland Islands and Depen-
dencies.
British Guiana.

French :

French Guiana.

Dutch :

Surinam.

ASIA.

Afghanistan.
Saudi Arabia.
China.¹
India.²
Iraq.
Iran.
Japan.
Thailand (Siam).

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colo-
nies, etc. :

British :

Aden and Dependencies.

Burma.⁴
Northern Shan States.
Southern Shan States.

British Borneo :

North Borneo.
Sarawak.

Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Straits Settlements.
Federated Malay States.

¹ The list of foreign concessions or settlements in China is given below.

² Received too late to be included in this document.

³ The country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1938.

⁴ As from April 1st, 1937, Burma became an administrative territory separate from India.

Pays ASIE (suite).	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
Johore.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Kedah.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Kelantan.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Perlis.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Trengganu et Brunel.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Hong-Kong.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
<i>Des Etats-Unis :</i>					
Commonwealth des Philippines	x	— ²	x	x	x
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements dans l'Inde. . .	— ²	x	x	x	x
Union indochinoise.	— ²	x	x	x	x
<i>Italien :</i>					
Iles de l'Egée.	—	— ²	— ²	—	—
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Corée (Chosen).	x	x	x	x	x
Formose (Taiwan).	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Kouan-Toung.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
<i>Néerlandais :</i>					
Indes néerlandaises.	x	x	x	x	x ¹
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Indes portugaises.	x	x	x	— ²	— ²
Macao.	x	x	x	— ²	— ²
Timor.	x	— ²	x	x	— ²
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Palestine et Transjordanie. . .	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Français :</i>					
Syrie et Liban.	x	x	x	x	x
AFRIQUE.					
Egypte.	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopie.	— ²	— ²	— ²	—	—
Libéria.	— ²	— ²	—	—	—
Soudan.	x	x	x	x	x
Union Sud-Africaine.	x	x	—	x	— ²
<i>Territoire sous administration internationale :</i>					
Tanger.	—	—	—	—	— ²
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Belge :</i>					
Congo belge.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Afrique occidentale britannique :					
Côte de l'Or.	x	x	x	x	x
Gambie.	x	x	x	x	x
Nigéria.	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra-Leone.	x	x	x	x	x
Bassoutoland.	x	x	x	x	x
Betchouanaland.	x	x	x	x	x
Kénia.	x	x	x	x	x
Iles Maurice et dépendances. .	x	x	x	x	x
Nyasaland.	x	x	x	x	x
Ouganda.	x	x	x	x	x
Rhodesie du Nord.	x	— ²	— ²	x	x
Rhodesie du Sud.	x	— ²	— ²	x	x
Sainte-Hélène.	— ²	— ²	— ²	x	x
Seychelles.	x	x	x	x	x
Somalie britannique.	x	x	x	x	x
Swaziland.	x	x	x	x	x
Zanzibar.	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Espagnols :</i>					
Afrique du Nord.	— ²	— ²	— ²	—	—
Guinée espagnole.	— ²	— ²	— ²	—	—
Maroc (zone espagnole).	— ²	— ²	— ²	—	—
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni).	— ²	— ²	— ²	—	—
<i>Français :</i>					
Afrique-Equatoriale française. .	—	x	x	x	x
Afrique-Occidentale française. .	—	— ²	x	— ²	x
Algérie.	—	— ²	— ²	— ²	x
Côte des Somalis.	—	— ²	x	x	x
Madagascar et dépendances. .	—	x	x	x	x
Maroc.	—	x	x	x	x
Ile de la Réunion.	—	x	x	x	—
Tunisie.	x	— ²	x	x	x

Countries ASIA (continued).	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>					
Johore.					
Kedah.					
Kelantan.					
Perlis.					
Trengganu and Brunel.					
Hong-Kong.					
<i>Of the United States :</i>					
Commonwealth of the Philippines.					
<i>French :</i>					
French India.					
French Indo-China.					
<i>Italian :</i>					
Ægean Islands.					
<i>Japanese :</i>					
Korea (Chosen).					
Formosa (Taiwan).					
Kwantung.					
<i>Dutch :</i>					
Netherlands Indies.					
<i>Portuguese :</i>					
Portuguese India.					
Macao.					
Timor.					
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>					
<i>British :</i>					
Palestine and Transjordan.					
<i>French :</i>					
Syria and Lebanon.					
AFRICA.					
Egypt.					
Ethiopia.					
Liberia.					
Sudan.					
Union of South Africa.					
<i>Territory under International Administration :</i>					
Tangier.					
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies; Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>					
<i>Belgian :</i>					
Belgian Congo.					
<i>British :</i>					
British West Africa :					
Gold Coast.					
Gambia.					
Nigeria.					
Sierra Leone.					
Basutoland.					
Bechuanaland.					
Kenya.					
Mauritius and Dependencies.					
Nyasaland.					
Uganda.					
Northern Rhodesia.					
Southern Rhodesia.					
St. Helena.					
Seychelles.					
Somaliland.					
Swaziland.					
Zanzibar.					
<i>Spanish :</i>					
Northern Africa.					
Spanish Guinea.					
Morocco (Spanish zone).					
Rio de Oro (including Ifni).					
<i>French :</i>					
French Equatorial Africa.					
French West Africa.					
Algeria.					
Somal Coast.					
Madagascar and Dependencies.					
Morocco.					
Reunion.					
Tunis.					

¹ Received too late to be included in this document.

² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1938.

Pays	1934	1935	1936	1937	1939
AFRIQUE (suite).					
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>					
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Erythrée	—*	—*	—*	—	—
Libye (Tripolitaine ; Cyré- naïque)	—	—*	—*	—	—
Somalie	—*	—*	—*	—	—
<i>Portugais :</i>					
Angola	x	x*	x	—*	—*
Cap-Vert, Iles du	x	x	x	x	—*
Guinée portugaise	x	x	x	x	—*
Mozambique	x	x	x	—*	—*
Saint-Thomas et Prince	x	x	x	—*	—*
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Belge :</i>					
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britannique :</i>					
Cameroun	—	—*	—*	—	—
Tanganyika (Territ. du)	—*	x	—*	x	x*
Togo	—	—*	—*	—	—*
<i>Français :</i>					
Cameroun	—*	x	x	x	x
Togo	—*	—*	x	x	x
<i>Sud Africain :</i>					
Sud-Ouest Africain	—	—	—	—	—
Océanie.					
Australie	x	x	x	x	x
Nouvelle-Zélande	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, etc. :</i>					
<i>Australiens :</i>					
Norfolk	—*	x	x	x	x
Papouasie	—*	x	x	x	x
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Fidji (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x
Salomon (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x
Tonga	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Français :</i>					
Etablissements français en Océanie	—*	—*	x	x	x
Nouvelle-Calédonie	—*	x	x	x	x
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>					
Nouvelles-Hébrides	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>					
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>					
<i>Australien :</i>					
Nouvelle-Guinée	—*	x	x	x	x
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>					
Nauru	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Caroline, Mariannes et Mar- shall (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>					
Samoa occidental	—*	—*	x	x	x
Concessions et « settlements » étrangers en Chine :					
<i>Internationaux :</i>					
Chang-Haï	x	x	x	x	x
Kou-Lang-Sou	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Niou-Tchouang	—	—	—	—	—
Shameen	—	—	x	x	x
Tien-Tsin	—	—	x	—	—
<i>Français :</i>					
Chang-Haï	—	x	—	x	—
Han-Kéou	—	—	—	—	—
Shameen	—	—	—	x	x
Tien-Tsin	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Italiens :</i>					
Tien-Tsin	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Japonais :</i>					
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—
Fou-Tchéou	—	—	—	—	—
Hang-Tchéou	—	—	—	—	—
Han-Kéou	x	x	x	x	—
Shasi	—	—	—	—	—
Sou-Tchéou	—	—	—	—	—
Tien-Tsin	x	x	x	x	—

Countries
AFRICA (continued).
<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>Italian :</i>
Eritrea.
Libya (Tripolitania ; Cyre- naica).
Somali.
<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola.
Cape Verde Islands.
Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique.
St. Thomé & Principe Isl.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>British :</i>
Cameroons.
Tanganyika Territory.
Togo.
<i>French :</i>
Cameroons.
Togo.
<i>South Africa :</i>
South West Africa.
OCEANIA.
Australia.
New Zealand.
<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Territories, etc. :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk.
Papua.
<i>British :</i>
Fiji Islands.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Solomon Islands.
Tonga.
<i>French :</i>
French Settlements in Oceania.
New Caledonia.
<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
New Hebrides.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australian :</i>
New Guinea.
<i>British Empire :</i>
Nauru.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Marianne and Mar- shall Islands.
<i>New Zealand :</i>
Western Samoa.
Foreign Concessions and Settlements in China :
<i>International :</i>
Shanghai.
Kulangsü.
<i>British :</i>
Newchwang.
Shameen.
Tientsin.
<i>French :</i>
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Shameen.
Tientsin.
<i>Italian :</i>
Tientsin.
<i>Japanese :</i>
Amoy.
Chungking.
Foochow.
Hangchow.
Hankow.
Shasi.
Soochow.
Tientsin.

ANNEX II

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

(Table established on March 8th, 1940.¹)

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936 ²	
<i>Europe.</i>					<i>Europe.</i>
Albanie	3.II.25	—	9.IX.37	—	Albania.
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of)
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	16.I.40	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	16.II.38	Greece.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.
Irlande	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein	3	3	3	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.VI.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czecho-Slovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	28.VII.39	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					<i>North America.</i>
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of Ame- rica.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>					<i>Central America.</i>
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatemala.
Haïti	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.

¹ It will be seen from this table that nine countries are parties to the four Conventions; forty-two are parties to three Conventions, thirty-nine being parties to the Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931 and three to the Conventions of 1912, 1931 and 1936; thirteen are parties to two Conventions, two being parties to the Conventions of 1912 and 1925, six to the Conventions of 1912 and 1931 and five to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Five countries are parties to one Convention only, two being parties to the Convention of 1912 and three to the Convention of 1931. Three countries are parties to no convention.

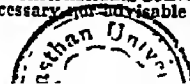
² This Convention came into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

³ In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration :

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Switzerland



Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague	International Opium Convention Geneva	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	Country
	January 23rd, 1912	February 19th, 1925	July 13th, 1931	June 26th, 1936	
<i>Amérique Centrale (suite)</i>					<i>Central America (contd.)</i>
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine	—	—	—	—	Argentine.
Bolivia	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Brésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	—	Colombia.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Ecuador.
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan	—	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	15.VIII.36	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde	10.I.20 ¹	17.II.26 ¹	14.XI.32 ¹	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Siam.
<i>Afrique.</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte	—	16.III.26	10.IV.33	29.I.40	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	—	20.VI.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions.	59	54	63	12	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF
PREPARED OPIUM.

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde ¹	17.II.26	India ¹
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

¹ Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention is to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

Date of ratification

Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.IV.33 . . .	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.V.33 . . .	France
Pays-Bas	22.V.33 . . .	Netherlands
Portugal	27.I.34 . . .	Portugal
Siam	19.XI.34 . . .	Siam
Inde ¹	4.XII.35 . . .	India ¹
Japon	22.I.37 . . .	Japan

¹ The Bangkok Agreement applies also to Burma with the exception of the Shan States (see note 1, page 37).

Part II.

SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES

Abbreviations.

The sign " — " indicates that the figure is nil or negligible.

The sign " N.R. " indicates that information (reports, statistics) has not been received or is not available.

Note.—The figures for Germany include, as a rule, Austria as from 1938.

Tableau I. — OPIUM BRUT :
Superficie et production.

Table I.—RAW OPIUM :
Area and Production.

Note.—*Superficie* : Les chiffres indiquent la superficie des cultures du pavot utilisé pour la production de l'opium.

Italie : Les rapports annuels sur le trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles indiquent que des essais de culture de pavot ont été faits en Italie depuis 1932. Les chiffres suivants extraits des rapports annuels indiquent les superficies cultivées et la production : 1931, 6 hectares ; 7 kilos ; 1935, 12 hectares ; 41 kg. ; 1936, 1 hectare ; 4 kg.

Note.—*Area* : Figures relate to the area under poppy used for opium production.

Italy : Annual reports on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs mention that experiments in poppy cultivation have been carried on in Italy since 1932. The following figures extracted from the annual reports show the area under cultivation and the production : 1931, 6 hectares ; 7 l.g. ; 1935, 12 hectares ; 41 kg. ; 1936, 1 hectare ; 4 kg.

Pays Countries	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Superficie hect.	Production kg.	Area hect.	Production kg.	Superficie hect.	Production kg.	Area hect.	Production kg.	Superficie hect.	Production kg.
BULGARIE — BULGARIA (a)	603	6 340	700	7 000	890	8 700	(b) 772	(b) 7 712	N. R.	* 4 593
GRÈCE — GREECE	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17
TURQUIE — TURKEY	20 168	140 000	25 417	270 874	37 080	426 000	25 242	260 656	28 506	251 186
U. R. S. S. — U.S.S.R.	10 291	42 813	10 021	94 615	9 707	90 460	10 000	85 200	N. R.	* 62 271
YOUGO-SLAVIE — YUGOSLAVIA	5 842	65 000	7 042	75 000	7 826	68 000	8 310	62 200	7 360	53 200
CHILI — CHILE	—	—	N. R.	2	4	13	7	30	6	39
AFGHANISTAN (c)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
BIERMANIE — BURMA : Etats Chan — Shan States	N. R.	19 876	N. R.	21 910	N. R.	8 967	N. R.	23 021	N. R.	27 042
CHINE — CHINA (d)	235 883	5 055 671	161 007	3 740 209	80 570	1 611 698	25 803	890 930	891	357 505
INDE — INDIA : Inde brit. — British India : United Provinces (e) Punjab Hills Etats indiens — Indian States : Malwa States Himalayan States	5 581 737	120 155 1 351	2 754 592	62 073 852	2 000 873	69 672 611	2 576 —	47 381 —	2 657 —	62 185 —
TOTAL (f)	18 289	324 278	14 570	313 009	14 333	293 130	10 677	238 791	(g)	(g)
IRAN	(h) 29 475	459 213	18 800	833 490	23 000	1 346 712	17 400	521 716	N. R.	N. R.
JAPON — JAPAN	868	15 029	1 502	18 610	1 672	17 326	2 020	21 472	1 572	16 456
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (i)	N. R.	—	N. R.	10 797	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	15 522	N. R.	* 10 333
CORÉE — TYOSLN	2 177	11 399	2 481	10 340	2 384	27 305	2 556	20 847	5 007	35 663

* Chiffre du Comité central permanent de l'opium.

(a) Production en termes d'opium brut non traité, consistance 72*. Chiffres pour 1934 : document C.640.M.302.1933.XI (réponses au questionnaire sur la limitation de la culture du pavot).

(b) Ces données ne sont pas définitives.

(c) Le rapport annuel pour 1937 indique qu'en 1932, 3 846 hectares environ étaient destinés à la culture du pavot à opium et que, jusqu'à présent, aucun changement ne s'est produit. La production annuelle de l'opium brut provenant de cette superficie a été évaluée à environ 74 490 kg.

(d) 1934 et 1935. — Superficie et production des provinces suivantes : Se-Tchouan, Younnan, Kouei-Tchéou, Chen-Si, Kou-Sou, Soui-Yuan et Ninghsia.

1936. — Mêmes provinces à l'exception du Younnan (chiffres manquants).

1937. — Superficie et production des provinces suivantes : Se-Tchouan, Younnan, Kouei-Tchéou et Chen-Si. — Pour le Kou-Sou, où la culture a été supprimée à la fin de 1937, la superficie n'est pas indiquée ; opium provenant de la culture de l'année précédente : 193 750 kg. — Chiffres manquants pour le Soui-Yuan et le Ninghsia.

1938. — Superficie et production pour le Younnan seulement. — Pour le Se-Tchouan et le Kouei-Tchéou où la culture a été supprimée à la fin de 1938, la superficie n'est pas indiquée ; opium provenant de la culture de l'année précédente : 393 187 kg. et 12 468 kg. respectivement. — Chiffres manquants pour le Soui-Yuan. La production de la Mandchourie et du Jehol n'est comprise dans aucune de ces années.

(e) Provinces Unies. — Les rapports annuels 1934 à 1938 indiquent la production en termes d'opium ayant une consistance de 90*. Afin de permettre une comparaison avec les chiffres des années précédentes, la production 1934 à 1938 a été recalculée par le Secrétariat en termes d'opium ayant une consistance de 70*. Le même calcul a été fait pour les chiffres concernant les Punjab Hills, où, à partir du 1^{er} avril 1936, on ne cultive plus le pavot pour la production de l'opium.

(f) Production dans l'Inde britannique plus les quantités achetées par le Gouvernement de l'opium produit dans l'Inde centrale, selon les rapports du Comité central (en kg.) :

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
218 309	199 630	109 386	122 645	143 851

(g) Ce total n'a pas été établi vu le manque de données pour les Etats indiens.

(h) Chiffre de l'Annuaire statistique du Département iranien de l'Agriculture ; le rapport annuel pour 1934 indique 18 800 hectares.

(i) L'opium n'est produit que dans les régions du Laos et du Mèos.

* Permanent Central Opium Board's figure.

(a) Production in terms of untreated raw opium, consistency 72*. Figures for 1934 taken from document C.640.M.302.1933.XI (answers to the questionnaire in regard to the limitation of poppy cultivation).

(b) These figures are not definite.

(c) The annual report for 1937 states that, in 1932, about 3 846 hectares were used for poppy cultivation and that, up to the present, there has been no change. The annual production of raw opium from this area has been estimated to be about 74 490 kg.

(d) 1934 and 1935. — Area and production of the following provinces : Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kongsu, Suiyuan and Ninghsia.

1936. — Same provinces excepting Yunnan (figures not available).

1937. — Area and production of the following provinces : Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Shensi. — No area reported for Kansu, where the cultivation was suppressed at the end of 1937 ; opium produced from the crop cultivated in the preceding year : 193 750 kg. — No figures available for Suiyuan and Ninghsia.

1938. — Area and production for Yunnan only. — No area reported for Szechuan and Kweichow, where the cultivation was suppressed at the end of 1938 ; opium produced from the crop cultivated in the preceding year : 393 187 kg. and 12 468 kg. respectively. — No figures available for Suiyuan.

The production in Manchuria and Jehol is not included for any of the five years.

(e) United Provinces. — Annual reports 1934-1938 give raw opium production in terms of opium with the consistency of 90*. To make possible comparison with figures of previous years, the production 1934-1938 has been recalculated by the Secretariat in terms of 70* consistency. The same procedure has been applied to figures furnished for Punjab Hills, where the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium ceased on April 1st, 1936.

(f) Indian States. — The figures may be taken to cover at least 90 % of the total area under poppy cultivation and over 95 % of the total opium production.

(g) Production in British India plus the quantities purchased by the Government of the opium produced in Central India, as given in the Central Board's reports (in kg.) :

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
218 309	199 630	109 386	122 645	143 851

(h) This total cannot be given as figures relating to Indian States have not yet been received.

(i) Figure of the Statistical Year-Book of the Iranian Agricultural Department ; figure given in the annual report for 1934 : 18 800 hectares.

(j) Opium is produced only in the Laos and Mèos districts.

Tableau II. — OPIUM BRUT : Exportations des principaux pays producteurs.

Notes. — Ce tableau indique les exportations des principaux pays producteurs d'opium ainsi que le pourcentage de ces exportations a) à destination des pays fabricants de drogues, b) à destination des pays consommateurs de l'opium préparé, et c) à destination de tous les autres pays.

Pays producteurs exportateurs Producing exporting countries	1934				1935				1936				1937				1938				
	Exportations vers les Exports to				Exportations vers les Exports to				Exportations vers les Exports to				Exportations vers les Exports to				Exportations vers les Exports to				
	pays fabri- cants	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé	autres pays	Exporta- tions totales	pays fabri- cants	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé	autres pays	Exporta- tions totales	pays fabri- cants	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé	autres pays	Exporta- tions totales	pays fabri- cants	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé	autres pays	Exporta- tions totales	pays fabri- cants	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé	autres pays	Exporta- tions totales	
BULGARIE BULGARIA	kg. 705 100	—	—	705 100	3 113 100	—	—	4 964 100	—	—	—	4 964 100	6 083 100	—	—	—	6 083 100	1 260	—	—	200
TURQUIE TURKEY	kg. 23 509 41.9	29 029 51.8	(a) 3 541 6.3	56 078 100	81 625 74.2	24 000 21.8	(b) 4 418 4.0	141 625 71.5	48 000 25.3	—	—	190 093 100	158 820 75.5	40 004 20.0	975 0.5	—	199 799 100	114 974	2	—	943
U. R. S. S. U. S. S. R.	kg. 24 175 99.9	—	(c) 15 0.1	24 190 100	18 933 99.9	—	14 0.1	12 646 100	—	—	—	12 646 100	7 366 100	—	—	—	7 366 100	21 635	—	(d) 9 201	30 836
YOUgoslavie YUGOSLAVIA	kg. 11 410 100	—	—	11 410 100	36 690 100	—	13	32 261 99.9	—	—	10 0.1	32 260 100	48 601 100	—	—	—	48 601 100	20 014	—	—	1
AFGHANISTAN	kg. 16 825 100	—	—	(f) 16 825 100	13 224 100	—	—	18 476 100	—	—	—	(f) 18 476 100	26 301 100	—	—	—	26 302 100	32 140	—	—	32 140
INDE INDIA	kg. —	86 739 99.9	13 0.1	86 752 100	—	18 920 99.9	25 0.1	—	561 97.7	—	—	574 100	—	(g) 19 155 99.6	(h) 69 0.4	—	19 224 100	—	(g) 23 050	(h) 111	2 161
IRAN	kg. 48 324 34.3	(f) 90 367 65.1	76 0.1	(f) 138 767 100	86 313 32.7	(f) 177 152 97.2	230 0.1	64 927 42.6	65 821 50.3	—	—	130 637 100	97 888 45.5	(f) 117 142 53.5	9	—	215 039 100	54 325	(f) 294 031	3	348 362
CORÉE TYOSEN	kg. —	14 341 100	1	(f) 14 342 100	—	11 251 100	2	(f) 11 253 100	22 509 100	—	—	(f) 22 509 100	—	28 711 100	—	—	(f) 23 711 100	—	27 839	—	(f) 27 839

(a) Y compris des exportations de 1 500 kg. et 2 000 kg. déclarées à destination de l'Arabie Saoudienne et de l'Indonésie respectivement. Il résulte d'une enquête du Comité central permanent, que ces envois n'ont pas été effectués.

(b) Y compris des exportations de 20 kg. destinées à destination de l'Éthiopie. Il résulte d'une enquête du Comité central permanent, que cet envoi n'est pas parvenu en Éthiopie et qu'il a probablement passé dans le trafic illicite.

(c) Exportation à destination de la Mongolie.

(d) 9 200 kg. exportés à destination de l'Afghanistan.

(e) Chiffres du Rapport annuel pour 1937. Le chiffre total indiqué par le Comité central est 48 604 kg.

(f) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs.

(g) Y compris des exportations de 18 477 kg. en 1937 et de 22 395 kg. en 1938 à destination de la Birmanie.

(h) Y compris des exportations de 86 kg. en 1937 et de 98 kg. en 1938 à destination d'Aden.

(i) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(j) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(k) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(l) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(m) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(n) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(o) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(p) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(q) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(r) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(s) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(t) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(u) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(v) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(w) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(x) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(y) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(z) Y compris des exportations de 10 914 kg. en 1934, du 14 553 kg. en 1935, du 58 560 kg. en 1937 et du 10 980 kg. en 1938, comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran.

(a) Including exports of 1 500 kg. and 2 000 kg. reported to Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia respectively. From the enquiry made by the Permanent Central Board, it would appear that these exports did not reach the countries of their destination and that they probably passed into the illicit traffic.

(b) Including an export of 20 kg. to Ethiopia. From the enquiry made by the Permanent Central Board, it would appear that this export did not reach Ethiopia and that it probably passed into the illicit traffic.

(c) Exported to Mongolia.

(d) 9 200 kg. exported to Afghanistan.

(e) Figures of the annual report for 1937. The Central Board shows the total figure of 48 604 kg.

(f) Figures given by the importing countries.

(g) Including exports of 18 477 kg. in 1937 and 22 395 kg. in 1938 to Burma.

(h) Including exports of 86 kg. in 1937 and 98 kg. in 1938 to Aden.

(i) Including exports of 10 914 kg. in 1934, 14 553 kg. in 1935, 58 560 kg. in 1937 and 10 980 kg. in 1938 reported as having been effected to Japan. Japan has never acknowledged the receipt of opium from Iran; Formosa and Kwantung, where the consumption of opium imported from Iran has been shown in their import statistics for the same years, have not acknowledged the receipt of opium from Iran. The Iranian exports in question have, therefore, been considered as having been effected to opium-smoking countries.

(j) This territory acknowledged the receipt of 10 980 kg. only and denies having received the remaining 70 745 kg. The question of the exact destination of this shipment has not been cleared up, the enquiries made by the Permanent Central Board to the Government of Iran having been unsuccessful.

(k) Including an export of 36 605 kg. to China.

(l) Including the following exports to "Manchukuo":

1937	17 461 kg.
1938	18 879 kg.

Tableau III. — OPIUM BRUT :
Quantités utilisées
pour la fabrication des drogues.

Table III.—RAW OPIUM :
Quantities used for the
Manufacture of Drugs.

Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des drogues et % par rapport au total figurant au tableau Quantities utilised for the manufacture of drugs and percentage of the total appearing in the table									
	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%
Europe.										
ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.	54 022	22,3	51 964	20,3	(a) 52 000	16,1	(a) 38 100	11,1	(a) 40 005	12,8
BELGIQUE — BELGIUM.	8 904	3,6	10 180	4,0	11 459	3,6	15 554	4,6	13 311	4,3
ROY.-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM (b).	13 024	5,3	15 243	5,9	12 405	3,8	13 755	4,0	11 744	3,8
BULGARIE — BULGARIA.	262	0,1	85	—	5	—	4	—	6	—
FRANCE	29 115	11,9	33 004	12,9	40 512	12,5	38 982	11,3	34 847	11,1
HONGRIE — HUNGARY	(a) 254	0,1	(a) 151	—	(a) 132	—	(a) 130	—	(a) 71	—
ITALIE — ITALY.	5 718	2,3	5 248	2,1	11 414	3,5	N. R.		N. R.	
NORVÈGE — NORWAY.	123	—	160	0,1	50	—	105	—	126	—
PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS.	4 196	1,7	4 872	1,9	7 388	2,3	11 684	3,4	10 554	3,4
POLOGNE — POLAND.	3 536	1,4	(a) 2 851	1,1	(a) 300	0,1	(a) —	—	N. R.	
SUÈDE — SWEDEN	1 408	0,6	1 997	0,8	1 541	0,5	1 498	0,4	805	0,2
SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.	6 229	2,5	14 361	5,6	11 441	3,5	(a) 11 177	3,3	16 053	5,1
TCHÉCO-SLOV. — CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	4 910	2,0	5 025	2,0	6 920	2,1	9 633	2,8	N. R.	
U.R.S.S. — U.S.S.R.	30 392	12,4	41 076	16,0	73 215	22,7	75 150	21,9	76 950	24,6
YUGOSLAVIE — YUGOSLAVIA.	2 474	1,0	3 500	1,4	2 647	0,8	3 909	1,1	2 500	0,8
Amérique du Nord North America.										
ÉTATS-UNIS — U.S.A.	53 706	21,9	40 809	16,0	60 603	18,8	80 268	23,4	75 242	24,1
Asie — Asia.										
INDE — INDIA	5 168	2,1	4 100	1,6	4 120	1,3	3 902	1,1	2 439	0,8
JAPON — JAPAN (b)	21 360	8,7	20 680	8,1	26 070	8,3	39 376	11,5	27 899	8,9
KOUAN-TOUNG — KWANTUNG.	400	0,1	420	0,2	322	0,1	314	0,1	280	0,1
TOTAUX — TOTALS	246 201	100	253 008	100	323 144	100	*343 841	100	*312 832	100

* Des renseignements n'ayant pas été fournis par l'Italie pour 1937 et 1938 et n'ayant pas pu être obtenus pour la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour 1938, les totaux et les pourcentages pour les années 1937 et 1938 ne sont pas strictement comparables à ceux des années précédentes.

La quantité d'opium brut utilisée par l'Italie, la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour la fabrication des drogues en 1934, 1935 et 1936 représentait en moyenne 5,5 % du total mondial pour les mêmes années.

* Information not having been furnished by Italy for 1937 and 1938 and not being available for Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for 1938, the totals and percentages for 1937 and 1938 are not strictly comparable with those for the preceding years.
The quantity of raw opium used by Italy, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for the manufacture of drugs in 1934, 1935 and 1936 was, on the average, 5,5 % of the world total for the same years.

(a) En outre (en kg.):

(a) In addition (in kg.):

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Allemagne { Plante sèche de pavot . . . Morphine extraite . . .	— —	— —	58 590 208	140 490 353	193 000 520	Dry poppy plant Morphine therefrom } Germany.
Hongrie.. { Plante sèche de pavot . . . Morphine extraite . . .	451 554 831	1 095 257 339	805 830 708	675 922 669	821 218 768	Dry poppy plant Morphine therefrom } Hungary.
Pologne.. { Plante sèche de pavot . . . Morphine extraite . . .	— —	29 156 18	826 120 472	920 060 810	N. R. N. R.	Dry poppy plant Morphine therefrom } Poland.
Suisse ... { Plante sèche de pavot . . . Morphine extraite . . .	— —	— —	— —	3 980 10	— —	Dry poppy plant Morphine therefrom } Switzerland

(b) Morphine brute importée en vue de raffinage (en kg) :

(b) Crude morphine imported for refining (in kg.):

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Royaume-Uni	207	546	542	455	271	United Kingdom.
Japon (en termes de morphine pure) .	549	795	379	778	1 399	Japan (in terms of pure morphine).

Tableau IV. — OPIUM BRUT :
Quantités utilisées pour
la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

Note. — Les Etablissements du Détroit fournissent l'opium préparé à tous les Etats Molois fédérés et non fédérés, à l'Etat de Brunel, à l'Etat de Sarawak, à Hong-Kong et au Bornéo du Nord. Pour Ceylon, les Etats Chan du Sud, l'Iran et le Pérou, le Secrétariat ne possède pas tous les renseignements nécessaires pour établir les statistiques pour toute la période 1934-1938. On doit tenir compte de cette réserve en examinant les totaux du présent tableau.

Table IV.—RAW OPIUM :
Quantities used for the Manufacture
of Prepared Opium.

Note.—Straits Settlements furnish prepared opium to all Federated and Non-Federated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, to the State of Sarawak, to Hong-Kong and to North Borneo. In the case of Ceylon, Southern Shan States, Iran and Peru, the Secretariat does not possess all the information required to compile statistics for the entire period 1934-1938. The totals should be read subject to this qualification.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé (en kg.) Quantities utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium (in kg.)				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND (a)	72 292	60 820	81 978	58 023	36 076
BIRMANIE — BURMA (c)	13 325	13 612	14 107	18 988	20 375
ETATS SHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	2 069	2 154	1 192	4 206	5 223
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (a) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (a)	94 852	(d) 103 360	80 277	81 416	95 921
ETABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DANS L'INDE FRENCH INDIA (b)	510	—	—	666	614
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (a)	(e) 56 744	39 096	(f) 52 513	(g) 53 410	(h) 77 148
FORMOSE — FORMOSA (a)	17 708	14 477	14 208	12 561	13 559
KOUANG-TOUNG (Territoire à bail du) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (h)	61 777	58 821	51 768	47 343	27 920
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (a) NETHERLANDS INDIES (a)	4 026	8 507	14 906	57 535	42 112
MACAO	25 200	25 200	35 000	56 000	(b) 55 300
TOTAL des pays susmentionnés TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	340 503	326 047	345 940	390 140	374 240
IRAN (i)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
CEYLAN — CEYLON (j)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	N. R.
ETATS CHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	70	956

(a) Y compris (i) opium préparé (soisé ou transformé) et (ii) dross (en kg.) :

	1934	1935
Thaïlande (i)	18 743	38 263
Etablissements du Détroit (i)	2 591	2 852
Indochine (i)	1 943	1 374
Formose (i)	—	—
Indes néerlandaises (i)	30	40
(ii)	1 137	828
(ii)	170	461

(a) Including (i) prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) and (ii) dross (in kg.) :

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Thaïlande (i)	53 501	27 924	8 511	27 924	8 511
Etablissements du Détroit (i)	4 879	1 860	2 048	1 860	2 048
Indochine (i)	1 367	3 147	2 973	3 147	2 973
Formose (i)	4 691	5 277	N. R.	5 277	N. R.
Indes néerlandaises (i)	13	3	—	3	—
(ii)	101	117	332	117	332
(ii)	335	377	472	377	472

(b) Chiffres du Comité central. — Le rapport annuel pour 1938 n'ayant pas été reçu, les quantités d'opium préparé (soisé ou transformé) et de dross à ajouter à ces chiffres (voir note (a) ci-dessus) ne sont pas connues.

(c) Quantité totale d'opium brut livrée aux consommateurs immatriculés. Les fumeurs transforment l'opium brut en opium préparé pour leur usage personnel.

(d) Le rapport annuel pour 1935 indique 101 137 kg.

(e) Le rapport annuel indique 56 123 kg.

(f) Le rapport annuel indique 47 482 kg. La Régie a cédé aux bouilleurs patentés de Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan 31 kg. d'opium brut.

(g) La Régie a cédé aux bouilleurs patentés de Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan 29 kg. d'opium brut.

(h) Les chiffres des rapports annuels pour les années 1934 et 1936 sont 57 997 et 51 708 kg. respectivement. En outre, les quantités suivantes ont été utilisées par des fumeurs enregistrés dans la zone du chemin de fer sud-manchourien : 1935 : 13 521 kg. ; 1936 : 14 947 kg. ; 1937 : 15 645 kg.

(i) L'opium fumé (ou mangé) en Iran n'est pas de l'opium préparé tel qu'il est défini dans la Convention de La Haye, mais seulement de l'opium séché sous forme de bâtonnets. Statistiques manquantes.

(j) L'opium à fumer a été préparé à l'aide des feuilles servant d'enveloppe à l'opium brut importé.

(k) Rapports annuels : Opium brut. 1934 : 549 kg. (quantité totale importée) transformés en opium à mâcher et en opium préparé. — 1935 : Quantité totale importée : 256 kg. — 1936 et 1937 : pas d'importation.

(b) Central Board's figures.—Annual report for 1938 not having been received, the amount of prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) and dross to be added to these figures (see note (a) above) are unknown.

(c) Total quantity of raw opium sold to registered opium consumers. Smokers convert raw opium into prepared opium for their own use.

(d) The annual report for 1935 shows 101 137 kg.

(e) The annual report shows 56 123 kg.

(f) The annual report shows 47 482 kg. The Monopoly sold 31 kg. raw opium to licensed manufacturers of prepared opium in Kwong-chow-wan.

(g) The monopoly sold 29 kg. raw opium to licensed manufacturers of prepared opium in Kwang-chow-wan.

(h) Figures shown in the annual reports for 1934 and 1936 are : 57 997 and 51 708 kg. respectively. In addition, the following quantities were used by the licensed smokers in the South Manchuria Railway Zone : 1935 : 13 521 kg. ; 1936 : 14 947 kg. ; 1937 : 15 645 kg.

(i) The opium smoked (or eaten) in Iran is not prepared opium as defined in the Hague Convention, but merely raw opium dried in the form of sticks. Statistics not available.

(j) The smoking-opium was prepared from the wrappings of the raw opium imported.

(k) Annual reports : Raw opium.—1934 : 549 kg. (total quantity imported) converted into eating and prepared opium.—1935 : Total quantity imported : 256 kg. ; — 1936 and 1937 : no imports.

Tableau V. — FEUILLES DE COCA :
Superficie cultivée *,
récolte et exportations.

Table V.—COCA LEAVES :
Area cultivated,*
Harvest and Exports.

Pays Countries	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	(a) Quantité récoltée en kg. — (b) Quantités exportées en kg. (a) Amount harvested (kg.)—(b) Quantity exported (kg.)									
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
BOLIVIE — BOLIVIA	N. R.	(a) 205 011	N. R.	(b) 176 189	N. R.	(b) 131 955	N. R.	305 603	N. R.	390 132
PÉROU — PERU	N. R.	(c) 72 374	N. R.	(c) 89 721	N. R.	(c) 167 896	N. R.	173 354	N. R.	(c) 213 705
JAPON — JAPAN	21 660	—	31 492	—	—	9 509	67 526	—	61 307	—
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	108 521	44 592	102 409	64 598	94 781	49 598	73 927	19 598	32 634	45 260
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	104 307	104 671	124 347	125 135	143 048	117 264	109 789	132 571	98 518	40 724

* Superficie (en hectares) :

Renseignements manquent pour la Bolivie et le Pérou. — Japon et Formose, 1934-1938, 143 et 282 ha. par an respectivement.

Indes néerlandaises (les plantations le long des routes sous forme de haies, etc., non comprises) :

1934	1935	1936
864	1 068	944

(a) Exportations pour six mois seulement.

(b) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs.

(c) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs.

Renseignements manquent sur les quantités des feuilles de coca (ou de l'extrait de ces feuilles) exportées pour la fabrication des boissons.

Exportations de la cocaïne brute (chiffres pour 1934 et 1938 fournis par les pays importateurs), en kg. :

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
1 118	768	1 177	1 322	1 381

* Area (in hectares) :

No information available concerning Bolivia and Peru.—Japan and Formosa, 1934-1938, 143 and 282 ha. p. a. respectively.

Netherlands Indies (plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, etc., not included) :

1934	1935
754	729

(a) Exports for six months only.

(b) Figures given by importing countries.

(c) Figures given by importing countries.

No information available as regards quantities of coca leaves (or extract of coca leaves) exported for making of coca drinks.

Exports of crude cocaine (figures for 1934 and 1938 furnished by importing countries), in kg. :

Tableau VI. — FEUILLES DE COCA :
Quantité utilisable ; Quantité utilisée
pour la fabrication de drogues ;
Stocks.

Note. — Ce tableau ne tient compte que des principaux pays qui produisent la feuille de coca ou qui l'importent pour la fabrication de drogues, ou pour des fins pharmaceutiques, ou pour la réexportation. Ces pays sont classés en trois catégories : a) pays qui, à la fois, produisent et exportent (Bolivie, Indes néerlandaises) ; b) pays qui, tout en produisant et en exportant, sont aussi des pays fabricants (Formose, Japon, Pérou) ; et c) pays qui utilisent les feuilles de coca importées pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'ecgonine et de cocaïne (Allemagne, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Royaume-Uni, Pays-Bas et Suisse).

Le tableau n'indique (colonnes 6 à 9) que l'un des usages auxquels peut être affectée la « quantité utilisable ». Les autres usages, au sujet desquels il n'existe pas toujours de renseignements distincts, sont : 1° emploi pour les besoins pharmaceutiques (teintures et extraits) ; 2° emploi pour la fabrication de boissons à base de feuilles de coca ou pour la préparation d'extraits exportés à cette fin ; 3° emploi par les mangeurs de coca.

Table VI.—COCA LEAVES :
Quantity available ; Quantity used
in the Manufacture of Drugs ;
Stocks.

Note.—The table takes into account only the principal countries producing the coca leaf or importing it for the manufacture of drugs, or for pharmaceutical use, or for re-export. These countries are arranged in three categories : (a) countries which both produce and export (Bolivia, Netherlands Indies) ; (b) countries which, besides producing and exporting, also manufacture (Formosa, Japan, Peru) ; and (c) countries which use imported coca leaves for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine (Germany, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland).

The table accounts (columns 6 to 9) only for one out of several uses to which the "quantity available" may be put. Other uses, with regard to which separate data are not always available, are (1) use for pharmaceutical purposes (tinctures and extracts) ; (2) use for making coca drinks or in the preparation of extracts exported for this purpose ; (3) use for eating purposes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pays Countries	Quantité utilisable (Stocks au début de l'année + Production + Importation - Exportation) Quantity available (Stocks at the beginning of the year + Production + Imports - Exports)				Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute (B), cocaïne (C) et ecgonine (E) Quantity used in the manufacture of crude cocaine (B), cocaine (C) and ecgonine (E)				Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year			
	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.
BOLIVIE — BOLIVIA	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	45 180	65 967	41 160	05 381	—	—	—	—	40 183	63 942	37 587	04 376
FORMOSE — FORMOSA	80 262	70 889	60 370	68 543	(B, C) 54 555	(B, C) 55 839	(B, C) 38 210	(B, C) 46 762	25 706	15 050	31 160	21 781
JAPON — JAPAN	98 243	62 189	87 124	106 688	(C) 76 143	(C) 62 180	(C) 87 115	(C) 81 714	22 100	—	—	—
PÉROU — PERU	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY	126 000	116 240	87 922	120 525	(B, C, E) 74 050	(B, C, E) 76 910	(C, E) 43 600	(B, C, E) 47 665	52 200	39 400	45 424	72 860
ROY.-UNI — UN. KING.	56 004	59 606	51 305	75 860	(C) 47 435	(C) 49 772	(C) 44 641	(C) 64 529	9 391	9 909	6 689	11 465
ETATS-UNIS — U. S. A.	(b) 110 518	(b) 171 592	(b) 189 705	(b) 208 778	(C) 94 670	(C) 101 855	(C) 101 816	(C) 101 538	203	107	107	197
FRANCE	32 028	58 997	85 383	106 218	(C) 16 473	(C) 21 787	(C) 32 706	(C) 41 243	15 556	31 370	46 446	59 374
PAYS-BAS — NETHERL.	473 527	409 262	358 926	165 837	(B, C) 11 670	(B, C) 21 587	(B, C) 22 180	(B, C) 33 990	462 191	301 456	331 357	136 508
SUISSE — SWITZERLAND	10 703	(c) 28 393	2 934	2 799	(C) 263	(C) 28 084	(C) 111	(C) 133	10 890	251	2 740	2 619

(a) 995 kg. ont été détruits.

(b) Y compris les quantités suivantes employées pour la fabrication de produits non stupéfiants (en kg.) :

1935 1936
15 862 69 594

(c) Y compris 20 kg. utilisés pour la confection de préparations contenant moins de 0,1 % de cocaïne.

(a) 995 kg. were destroyed.

(b) Including the following quantities used for the manufacture of non-narcotic products (in kg.) :

1937 1938
88 214 107 541

(c) Including 20 kg. used for the compounding of preparations containing less than 0.1 % of cocaine.

Tableau VII. — MORPHINE : Fabrication et transformation.
DÉRIVÉS PROVENANT DE LA MORPHINE.
COCAÏNE : Fabrication.

Table VII. —MORPHINE : Manufacture and Conversion.
DERIVATIVES OBTAINED FROM MORPHINE.
COCAINE : Manufacture.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pays Countries	Morphine																
	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2) Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and % of manufacture (col. 2)																
	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of grand total of manufacture reported by all countries	"Drogues" I du Groupe I (Art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1953)		"Drogues" II du Groupe II (Art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1953)		Total (col. 4 + col. 6)		Morphine restant comme telle et % par rapport à la fabrication totale (col. 2 — col. 8) Morphine remaining as such (col. 2 — col. 8) and % of total manufacture	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries								
	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.	%%	kg.
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	1934	4 983	18.6	3.7	4 668	93.7	* 4 868	115	2.3	94	8.5	3 890	22.6	614	36.9	358	10.3
	1935	6 254	20.3	7.7	4 598	74.5	* 4 699	1 555	24.9	22	3.3	4 369	22.0	560	30.3	310	20.8
	1936	(a) 6 294	17.1	1.6	5 412	86.0	* 5 522	772	12.3	57	6.5	4 529	12.7	525	20.2	560	14.2
	1937	(a) 4 910	11.7	89	4 000	81.5	* 4 108	802	16.3	65	7.6	4 030	14.2	552	20.4	595	14.6
1938	(a) 5 292	13.4	1.6	4 440	83.9	83.9	* 4 537	755	14.3	29	4.3	4 425	17.3	545	24.6	236	6.8
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	1934	973	3.6	1.4	840	86.4	854	119	12.2	16	1.4	742	4.3	66	3.9	132	3.8
	1935	1 175	3.8	1.4	967	82.3	983	192	16.3	19	2.9	850	4.3	79	4.3	127	3.3
	1936	1 304	3.5	1.9	1 133	86.9	1 158	146	11.8	27	3.1	1 007	4.2	91	3.6	160	4.0
	1937	1 769	4.2	34	1 514	85.0	1 548	221	12.5	41	4.8	1 240	4.4	113	4.2	155	3.8
1938	1 769	4.5	1.4	1 561	83.3	83.3	1 586	183	10.3	31	5.1	1 362	5.3	139	8.5	176	5.0
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	1934	2 037	7.6	17.6	711	34.9	1 070	967	47.5	102	9.2	931	5.4	55	3.2	385	11.1
	1935	2 103	6.8	93	1 013	43.2	* 1 108	995	47.3	108	16.2	1 039	6.2	92	5.0	395	10.2
	1936	2 023	6.6	4.4	913	45.1	* 1 024	989	49.4	131	15.1	967	4.0	81	3.1	393	9.9
	1937	1 810	4.3	82	824	45.5	* 911	839	49.7	99	11.6	922	3.3	127	4.7	367	8.0
1938	1 890	4.8	75	686	36.3	36.3	* 765	1 125	59.5	90	11.8	709	2.8	109	4.9	376	10.8
FRANCE	1934	3 022	11.3	137	3 377	111.8	* 3 515	—	—	83	7.5	3 124	13.1	204	12.0	244	7.0
	1935	3 903	12.7	76	3 362	86.1	3 436	465	11.9	64	6.6	3 110	15.7	293	16.8	306	7.9
	1936	4 045	12.6	62	4 455	96.9	* 4 519	126	2.7	52	9.4	4 070	16.8	550	21.2	401	10.1
	1937	4 284	10.2	57	3 700	86.4	* 3 764	520	12.1	60	8.1	3 480	12.3	391	14.5	333	8.0
1938	4 291	10.9	91	4 024	93.3	93.3	4 115	176	4.1	67	11.0	3 313	13.0	402	20.9	324	9.3
HONGRIE HUNGARY	1934	(a) 318	1.3	—	43	12.4	43	305	37.6	—	—	45	0.3	9	0.5	—	—
	1935	(a) 419	1.4	—	377	72.6	377	42	27.4	—	—	288	1.4	67	3.0	—	—
	1936	(a) 724	2.0	1	356	49.2	357	367	50.7	1	0.1	260	1.1	69	2.7	—	—
	1937	(a) 087	1.6	2	556	80.9	558	129	15.8	2	0.2	461	1.6	53	2.0	—	—
1938	(a) 780	2.0	—	—	606	86.1	606	114	14.6	—	—	481	1.9	118	5.3	—	—
ITALIE ITALY	1934	595	2.3	24	441	74.1	465	130	21.9	27	2.4	402	2.3	28	1.0	—	—
	1935	619	2.0	78	466	75.3	544	75	12.1	124	12.7	300	1.5	131	7.1	—	—
	1936	1 335	3.6	85	758	56.8	843	492	36.8	—	13.2	512	2.1	160	6.1	—	—
	1937	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1938	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

[illegible]

Tableau VII (suite). — Table VII (continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pays Countries	Morphine																
	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays			Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous (col. 2) — col. 8)				Morphine restant comme tel à la fabrication totale				Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays					
	Manufacture and % of grand total of manufacture reported by all countries			"Drogues" I du Groupe I (art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) "Drogs" II In Group I 2, (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)				"Droques" II du Groupe II (art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) "Drugs" II In Group II (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)				Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries					
Asie — Asia.																	
CHINE CHINA	1938	(b) 52	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIE INDIA	1934	(c) 61	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	(c) 56	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	(c) 58	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	(c) 61	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	(c) 83	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPON JAPAN	1934	3 305	12.4	601	18.2	1 784	64.0	2 385	920	547	49.3	1 265	7.3	—	—	910	26.2
	1935	(d) 3 245	10.6	206	6.4	1 899	58.5	2 105	1 140	250	37.5	1 498	7.5	—	—	900	23.1
	1936	(d) 3 947	10.7	164	4.2	2 483	62.9	2 647	1 300	200	23.0	1 820	7.5	—	—	900	22.6
	1937	(d) 4 798	11.6	168	3.6	3 015	62.8	3 183	1 615	200	23.6	2 376	3.0	—	—	896	21.7
	1938	(d) 4 549	11.5	168	3.7	2 881	63.5	3 049	1 500	200	32.8	2 052	3.0	—	—	900	25.8
Territoires, colonies, etc. Territories, colonies, etc.																	
CORÉE KOREA	1934	324	1.2	60	18.5	—	—	60	264	90	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TYOSEN	1935	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FORMOSE FORMOSA	1934	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.)	1934	36	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	36	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	29	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	28	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAUX TOTALS	1934	20 761	100	1 614	6.0	19 905	74.7	(c) 21 625	(c) 5 734	1 110	100	17 254	100	1 711	100	3 472	100
	1935	30 805	100	770	2.6	21 001	68.2	(c) 21 807	(c) 9 016	666	100	19 893	100	1 350	100	3 689	100
	1936	36 384	100	859	2.6	26 729	72.5	(c) 27 703	(c) 9 210	250	100	24 322	100	2 598	100	3 983	100
	** 1937	41 839	100	966	2.1	30 063	73.2	(c) 31 572	(c) 10 330	851	100	28 245	100	2 704	100	4 142	100
	** 1938	39 515	100	723	—	28 453	—	(c) 28 751	(c) 9 810	611	100	25 547	100	2 216	100	3 499	100

Tableau VII (fin).

Table VII (concluded).

* En plus des quantités indiquées dans les colonnes 4 et 6, les totaux de la colonne 8 contiennent les quantités suivantes de morphine transformée en substances non visées par la Convention de 1931 (en kg.):

	1934	1935
Allemagne	16	24
Royaume-Uni	—	2
France	1	—
Pays-Bas	—	1
Suisse	—	—
U.R.S.S.	—	—
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	9	9
Total	26	36

** Des renseignements n'ayant pas été reçus pour l'Italie pour 1937 et 1938 et n'ayant pu être obtenus pour la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour 1938, les totaux et les pourcentages pour les années 1937 et 1938 ne sont pas comparables à ceux des années précédentes.

*** Autriche, Bulgarie, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande et Norvège.

(a) Y compris les quantités suivantes extraites de la plante sèche de pavot (en kg.):

	1934	1935
Allemagne	—	—
Hongrie	331	399
Pologne	—	13
Suisse. A titre d'essai seulement et non pour des buts commerciaux.	—	—

(b) Extraits de 164 kg. de morphine brute confisquée.

(c) Fabriqué, en outre (en kg.):

	1934	1935
Inde { Morphine brute	272	544
{ Teneur en morphine pure	206	408
Formose { Morphine brute	889	543
{ Teneur en morphine pure	547	365

(d) Y compris morphine pure extraite de la morphine brute (en kg.):

	1935	1936
Morphine pure	703	370
Morphine brute utilisée	1 136	550

(e) La somme des totaux de morphine transformée en d'autres drogues et de morphine restant comme telle dépasse le total de la morphine fabriquée; cela est dû au fait que, dans certains pays, la quantité totale de morphine fabriquée au cours d'une année n'ont été inférieure à la quantité de la morphine nécessaire pour la transformation pendant la même année, on a dû utiliser aux fins de transformation aussi des quantités tirées des stocks de réserve restant de l'année précédente.

* In addition to the quantities shown in columns 4 and 6, the totals in column 8 contain the following quantities of morphine converted into substances not covered by the 1931 Convention (in kg.):

	1936	1937	1938	
	11	19	17	Germany.
	2	5	4	United Kingdom.
	2	7	—	France.
	4	4	—	Netherlands.
	8	—	—	Switzerland.
	—	2	546	U.S.S.R.
	2	0	8	United States of America.
Total	20	43	575	Total.

** Information not having been furnished by Italy for 1937 and 1938 and not being available for Poland and Czechoslovakia for 1938, the totals and percentages for 1937 and 1938 are not comparable with those for the preceding years.

*** Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Finland and Norway.

(a) Including the following amounts manufactured from the dry poppy plant (in kg.):

	1936	1937	1938	
	208	353	520	Germany.
	708	669	768	Hungary.
	472	810	N.R.	Poland.
	—	10	—	Switzerland. Only for experimental and not for commercial purposes.

(b) Manufactured from 164 kg. of confiscated crude morphine.

(c) In addition, manufactured (in kg.):

	1936	1937	1938	
	453	440	454	Crude morphine
	340	336	331	Pure morphine content
	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	Crude morphine
	310	262	325	Pure morphine content

(d) Including pure morphine manufactured from crude morphine (in kg.):

	1937	1938	
	782	1 360	Pure morphine.
	1 150	2 081	Crude morphine used.

(e) The sum of the totals for morphine converted into other drugs and for morphine remaining as such is greater than the total for the morphine manufactured; this is due to the fact that in certain countries the total quantity of morphine manufactured during the year was less than the quantity of morphine necessary for conversion in the same year. Consequently, it was found necessary to use for conversion quantities of morphine drawn from the reserve stocks remaining over from the previous year.

Tableau VIII. — MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE, Table VIII. — MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE, COCAÏNE : Exports.*
COCAÏNE : Exportations.*

Pays exportateurs	Années	Morphine			Diacétylmorphine			Cocaïne			Exporting countries
		(a) Exportations à destination des pays fabricants et % par rapport aux exportations totales de ces pays.			(a) Exports to the manufacturing countries and percentage in relation to the total exports of the country.			(b) Exports to other countries and percentage in relation to the total exports of the country.			Years
		kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	
Europe.	1934	80	21.7	288	78.3	360	25.3	19	27.1	51	Europe.
	1935	51	12.2	367	87.8	410	20.5	1	2.3	43	
	1936	4	1.1	367	98.9	371	20.5	58	100	58	
	1937	62	21.5	227	78.5	289	24.6	23	100	23	
	1938	138	41.3	196	68.7	334	17.5	31	100	31	
ALLEMAGNE	1934	6	20.7	23	79.3	29	2.0	3	32.3	2	GERMANY.
	1935	20	28.6	50	71.4	70	4.4	15	100	15	
	1936	7	11.5	54	88.5	61	4.5	14	100	14	
	1937	15	12.3	107	87.7	122	10.2	30	100	30	
	1938	24	29.3	58	70.7	82	4.3	17	100	17	
BELGIQUE	1934	59	14.6	349	86.5	400	22.0	59	24.3	59	BELGIUM.
	1935	26	8.0	298	92.0	324	20.5	74	32.8	74	
	1936	24	8.3	266	91.7	290	21.5	58	100	58	
	1937	30	11.3	235	88.7	265	22.6	60	100	60	
	1938	25	9.7	232	90.3	257	13.4	40	100	40	
ROYAUME-UNI	1934	1	1.9	53	98.1	54	3.7	13	100	13	UNITED KINGDOM.
	1935	—	—	45	100	45	2.8	5	2.2	5	
	1936	—	—	26	100	26	1.9	12	100	12	
	1937	2	7.4	25	92.6	27	2.3	2	100	2	
	1938	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	1.7	4	100	4	
FRANCE	1934	5	6.3	74	93.7	70	5.4	13	6.3	13	FRANCE.
	1935	41	73.2	15	20.8	56	3.5	5	2.2	5	
	1936	14	21.9	50	78.1	64	4.7	12	5.8	12	
	1937	—	—	28	100	28	2.4	2	1.0	2	
	1938	55	27.0	144	72.4	199	10.4	4	2.6	4	
HONGRIE	1934	3	7.7	36	92.3	39	2.7	8	80.0	8	HUNGARY.
	1935	26	36.1	46	63.9	72	4.6	2	28.6	2	
	1936	3	4.3	66	95.7	69	5.1	5	71.4	5	
	1937	16	22.2	50	77.8	72	6.1	7	28.6	7	
	1938	4	5.6	67	94.4	71	3.7	5	71.4	5	
PAYS-BAS	1934	—	—	12	100	12	1.0	—	—	—	NETHERLANDS.
	1935	70	74.6	24	25.5	94	4.9	—	—	—	
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
POLOGNE	1934	120	34.4	220	65.6	340	24.0	24	29.4	24	POLAND.
	1935	160	37.2	270	62.8	430	27.2	31	70.6	31	
	1936	111	32.9	226	67.1	337	25.0	27	61.1	27	
	1937	89	34.2	171	65.8	260	22.1	31	15.6	31	
	1938	165	40.9	238	59.1	403	21.1	36	22.1	36	
SUISSE	1934	—	—	26	100	26	1.8	—	—	—	SWITZERLAND.
	1935	—	—	72	100	72	4.6	—	—	—	
	1936	—	—	65	100	65	4.8	—	—	—	
	1937	3	10.0	27	90.0	30	2.0	1	100	1	
	1938	338	94.9	18	5.1	350	18.6	4	100	4	
YUGOSLAVIE	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	YUGOSLAVIA.
	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Tableau IX. — CODÉINE ET DIONINE :
Exportations et stocks *.

Table IX. — CODEINE AND DIONINE
Exports and Stocks *.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pays	Méthylmorphine (Codéine)				Éthylmorphine (Dionine)				
	(A)		(B)		(A)		(B)		Countries
	kg.	(a) %	kg.	(a) %	kg.	(a) %	kg.	(a) %	
I. Pays fabricants :									I. Manufacturing countries :
Europe :									Europe :
Allemagne	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	1 034 2 017 1 429 1 638 1 427	30.6 40.8 34.5 31.6 27.6	1 504 1 348 1 242 1 306 1 656	17.7 15.7 16.1 12.6 15.5	345 408 345 341 348	57.6 56.9 56.1 46.5 41.5	360 349 251 254 293	31.7 29.7 23.9 20.9 26.7
Belgique	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	273. 272 539 633 541	8.1 6.6 13.0 12.2 10.4	389 493 352 334 438	4.6 5.8 4.4 3.5 4.7	29 48 54 101 122	4.9 6.7 8.8 13.6 14.5	47 49 49 31 48	4.1 4.2 4.5 2.6 1.4
Royaume-Uni	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	720 745 582 526 383	21.3 15.1 14.3 10.1 7.4	301 452 518 484 370	3.5 5.3 6.4 4.6 3.4	29 54 33 20 20	4.9 7.5 6.4 3.9 2.1	39 39 44 60 60	3.1 3.3 4.0 4.9 6.0
France	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	193 163 162 147 270	5.7 3.3 3.9 2.8 5.2	869 501 463 728 801	10.3 5.9 6.7 7.0 3.3	14 10 17 21 21	2.4 1.4 1.6 2.3 2.5	47 56 96 76 111	4.1 4.8 8.8 6.2 10.1
Hongrie	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	3 54 11 118 157	0.1 1.1 0.3 2.3 3.0	21 32 47 30 199	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.4 2.3	— 21 3 4 30	— 2.9 0.5 0.5 4.3	7 12 14 15 27	0.6 1.0 1.3 1.2 2.5
Pays-Bas	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	188 192 307 594 571	6.0 3.0 7.4 11.4 11.0	137 113 141 242 523	2.3 1.6 1.4 2.3 7.1	21 19 25 20 93	3.5 2.7 4.1 2.1 15.5	16 14 8 13 169	1.4 1.2 0.7 1.1 14.9
Suisse	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	612 986 711 981 1 383	18.1 19.9 17.2 18.9 26.7	575 503 634 615 —	6.2 6.7 7.4 6.1 6.8	100 81 110 190 —	14.0 14.8 16.1 32.6 —	136 135 171 119 —	11.6 12.3 14.1 10.3 —

Yugoslavie	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	— 152 70 95 58	3.1 1.7 1.8 1.1	20 27 41 101 95	0.2 0.3 0.1 1.0 0.9	— 29 41 43 19	— 4.0 6.7 6.8 2.3	5 4 3 48 12	0.4 0.3 0.3 3.9 7.1	Yugoslavin
Autres pays (b)	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	184 132 40 86 3	6.5 2.6 1.0 1.7 0.1	1 198 1 272 1 374 934 641	14.0 14.9 17.0 9.0 6.0	62 19 3 10 30	10.3 2.7 0.4 1.3 4.3	213 202 200 163 61	18.7 22.2 18.3 13.4 5.6	Other Countries (b)
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD :										NORTH AMERICA :
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	1 1 2 2 2	— — — — —	2 512 2 197 1 981 3 335 3 670	24.5 25.7 24.5 32.1 34.3	1 1 3 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.5 0.1 0.1	122 115 102 154 108	10.8 9.8 9.3 12.7 9.8	United States of America
ASIE :										ASIA :
Inde	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	31 63 90 68 72	0.9 1.3 2.2 1.3 1.4	9 10 13 34 43	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.1	— — — — —	— — — — —	2 2 7 8 14	0.2 0.2 0.6 0.7 1.3	India
Japon	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	133 150 137 162 206	4.0 3.0 3.2 3.1 4.0	200 200 100 508 339	2.4 2.3 1.2 4.9 3.2	5 5 4 8 16	0.8 0.7 0.6 1.1 1.9	— — 30 10 11	— — 2.7 0.8 7.0	Japan
Totaux pour les pays fabricants	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	3 372 4 927 4 090 5 053 5 073	99.9 98.6 98.6 97.2 97.9	7 745 7 244 6 801 8 586 9 030	90.9 84.6 84.2 82.5 84.5	599 714 612 716 829	100 22.6 92.5 96.6 98.4	1 027 1 038 939 1 003 889	90.4 88.3 85.7 82.5 81.0	Totals for the manufacturing countries
II. Pays non fabricants :										II. Non-manufacturing countries
Totaux	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	5 21 49 146 107	0.1 0.4 1.2 2.8 2.1	769 1 317 1 274 1 818 1 658	9.1 16.4 15.8 17.5 15.5	— 3 3 25 10	— 0.4 0.5 3.1 1.2	109 137 156 213 208	9.6 11.7 14.3 17.5 19.0	Totals
Total général	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	3 377 4 948 4 139 5 199 5 180	100 100 100 100 100	8 514 8 501 8 075 10 404 10 688	100 100 100 100 100	599 717 615 741 839	100 100 100 100 100	1 136 1 175 1 095 1 216 1 097	100 100 100 100 100	Grand total

* Pour les quantités fabriquées, voir le tableau VII.
(a) Des renseignements n'ayant pas été fournis par l'Italie pour 1937 et 1938 et n'ayant pas pu être obtenus pour la Pologne et la Tchéco-Slovaquie pour 1938, les totaux et les pourcentages pour les années 1937 et 1938 ne sont pas strictement comparables à ceux des années précédentes.
Pour rapport aux exportations et aux stocks mondiaux, les exportations et les stocks pour l'Italie représentent en moyenne (1934-1936) : *codéine*, exportations 0.4 %, stocks 7 % ; *dionine*, exportations 0.4 %, stocks 9 % ; pour la Pologne (1934-1937) : *codéine*, exportations 0.1 %, stocks 1.7 % ; *dionine*, exportations 0 %, stocks 2.3 % ; pour la Tchéco-Slovaquie (1934-1937) : *codéine*, exportations 0 %, stocks 1.7 % ; *dionine*, exportations 0 %, stocks 1.2 %.
(b) Bulgarie, Italie, Pologne, Suède, Tchéco-Slovaquie, U.R.S.S.

* For the quantities manufactured, see Table VII.
(a) Information not having been furnished by Italy for 1937 and 1938 and not being available for Poland and Czech-Slovakia for 1938, the totals and percentages for 1937 and 1938 are not strictly comparable with those for the preceding years.
In relation to world exports and stocks, the exports and stocks of Italy were, on the average (1934-1936) : *codeine*, exports 0.4 %, stocks 7 % ; *dionine*, exports 0.4 %, stocks 9 % ; *Poland* (1934-1937) : *codeine*, exports 0.1 % ; stocks 1.7 % ; *dionine*, exports 0 %, stocks 2.3 % ; *Czech-Slovakia* (1934-1937) : *codeine*, exports 0 %, stocks 1.7 % ; *dionine*, exports 0 %, stocks 1.2 %.
(b) Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Czech-Slovakia, U.S.S.R.

**Tableau X. — MORPHINE,
DIACÉTYLMORPHINE
ET COCAÏNE :**

**Consommation par million
d'habitants.**

Note. — Dans les trois tableaux suivants, les pays sont classés en cinq groupes géographiques suivant le système employé par l'Organe de contrôle dans son état des évaluations. Le chiffre de la population a été emprunté à l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, 1938/39. Les colonies, territoires sous mandat, etc., sont indiqués par les initiales des pays qui les administrent: E.B. (Empire britannique), F. (France), N. (Pays-Bas), J. (Japon).

Il y a lieu de noter que le formulaire statistique C(I) (GL) du Comité central permanent demande qu'on fournisse, conformément à la Convention de Genève, les chiffres « de la consommation en dehors des besoins de l'Etat » et qu'il y est prescrit « d'omettre les quantités inférieures à un kilogramme ». Le fait que ces trois tableaux ne contiennent pas de statistiques pour un pays ou un territoire particulier peut être dû à la stipulation susmentionnée, la consommation totale du stupéfiant en question dans ce pays ou dans ce territoire étant inférieure à un kilogramme.

Lorsqu'on compare la consommation d'un pays avec celle d'un autre pays, pour ce qui touche à la morphine ou à la diacétylmorphine, il y a lieu de se rappeler que ces comparaisons peuvent être faussées par l'absence de données relatives à la consommation de tous les opiacés, notamment de l'opium médicinal et de la codéine.

**Table X.—MORPHINE,
DIACETYLMORPHINE AND
COCAINE :**

**Consumption per million
inhabitants.**

Note.—In the following three tables, the countries are arranged in five geographical groups, according to the method used by the Supervisory Body in the Statements of Estimates. The population figure has been taken from the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1938/39*. Colonies, mandated territories, etc., are indicated by the capital letters of the administering countries: B.E. (British Empire), F. (France), N. (Netherlands), J. (Japan).

It should be noted that the statistical form C(I) (GL) of the Central Board asks, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, for "consumption other than for Government purposes", and contains the request that "quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted". The fact that these three tables do not contain data for a particular country or territory may be due to this request, the total consumption of a particular drug by the country or territory in question being less than one kilogramme.

In comparing the consumption of one country with that of another as regards morphine or diacetylmorphine, it should be remembered that such comparisons may be vitiated by the absence of data as regards the consumption of all opiates, especially of medicinal opium and of codeine.

(A) MORPHINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE	(a) 74 826	0.72	0.43	7.75	6.36	6.41	GERMANY.
BELGIQUE	8 361	12.49	11.60	11.44	12.12	11.24	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI	47 532	(b) 13.90	(c) 8.27	(c) 8.25	(c) 7.88	(c) 8.20	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE	6 319	1.83	1.48	1.30	2.56	1.42	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK	3 790	25.92	27.60	26.24	28.44	36.41	DENMARK.
DANTZIG	405	0.76	0.76	9.83	7.41	7.41	DANZIG.
ESPAGNE	25 000	5.98	5.86	N. R.	0.96	N. R.	SPAIN.
ESTONIE	1 131	10.67	9.75	10.62	11.50	9.73	ESTONIA.
FINLANDE	3 630	9.05	9.55	8.93	8.88	9.37	FINLAND.
FRANCE	41 970	7.49	4.12	7.85	5.53	7.43	FRANCE.
GRÈCE	7 013	1.51	1.48	1.61	1.15	1.28	GREECE.
HONGRIE	9 035	13.23	13.38	10.40	10.12	8.63	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE	2 941	3.00	6.61	4.72	6.09	4.42	IRELAND.
ISLANDE	118	17.86	34.78	17.24	8.55	25.42	ICELAND.
ITALIE	43 029	3.50	4.43	5.98	N. R.	N. R.	ITALY.
LETTONIE	1 971	9.28	8.20	7.15	10.18	6.09	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE	2 550	1.63	2.42	2.00	1.19	1.18	LITHUANIA.
LUXEMBOURG (G.-D.)	301	6.60	6.56	6.73	6.71	3.32	LUXEMBURG (G.-D.).
NORVÈGE	2 906	17.14	16.71	21.16	17.97	19.61	NORWAY.
PAYS-BAS	8 610	6.63	6.43	7.43	6.89	7.41	NETHERLANDS.
POLOGNE	31 515	2.12	1.94	1.48	1.46	N. R.	POLAND.
PORTUGAL	7 380	1.69	1.11	2.08	2.60	2.30	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE	19 616	3.67	1.21	0.83	4.27	1.88	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE	6 285	13.36	9.14	8.00	9.57	9.71	SWEDEN.
SUISSE	4 183	9.19	9.63	10.09	12.22	35.38*	SWITZERLAND.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	15 270	7.52	8.39	11.01	7.89	N. R.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE	16 800	0.53	0.25	0.49	0.61	0.24	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S.	169 000	2.80	8.95	10.32	6.44	7.61	U.S.S.R.
YOUgoslavie	15 400	2.07	2.01	2.31	1.65	1.82	YUGOSLAVIA.
Amérique.							America.
Amérique du Nord.							North America.
CANADA	11 165	10.41	10.08	9.65	9.57	8.51	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS	129 818	17.19	16.75	16.97	15.91	15.21	UNITED STATES.
Amérique Centrale.							Central America.
MEXIQUE	19 320	0.28	0.22	0.21	0.32	0.15	MEXICO.
COSTA-RICA	607	1.81	3.54	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	COSTA RICA.
CUBA	4 200	N. R.	N. R.	3.50	N. R.	1.67	CUBA.
GUATÉMALA	3 002	—	N. R.	0.46	N. R.	—	GUATEMALA.
NICARAGUA	900	7.50	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	NICARAGUA.
PANAMA	518	22.73	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PANAMA.
SALVADOR	1 665	0.63	0.63	—	—	0.60	SALVADOR.
JAMAÏQUE (B.)						0.87	JAMAICA (B.).

Tableau X (suite).

Table X (continued).

(A) MORPHINE (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Amérique (suite)		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	America (cont.).
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>							<i>South America.</i>
ARGENTINE	12 762	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	2.31	N. R.	ARGENTINE.
BOLIVIE	3 300	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.33	N. R.	BOLIVIA.
CHILI	4 597	4.06	5.60	6.43	5.49	5.00	CHILE.
COLOMBIE	8 600	N. R.	2.50	1.16	0.91	0.81	COLOMBIA.
PÉROU	7 100	0.30	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PERU.
URUGUAY	2 093	4.52	2.48	3.43	2.42	2.39	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA	3 530	0.91	1.20	1.49	2.04	1.70	VENEZUELA.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i>
GUYANE BRITANNIQUE . .	337	3.11	3.10	3.05	3.00	2.97	BRITISH GUIANA.
Asie.							Asia.
CHINE	450 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.08	CHINA.
INDE	362 000	0.50	0.51	0.73	0.49	0.42	INDIA.
IRAK	3 670	—	—	0.83	0.28	—	IRAQ.
JAPON	71 500	14.22	16.44	18.92	20.96	26.00	JAPAN.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i>
BIRMANIE (E.B.) (d) . .	15 797	—	—	—	0.13	0.76	BURMA (B.E.) (d).
CEYLAN (E.B.)	5 860	0.36	0.17	0.52	0.52	0.51	CEYLON (B.E.).
HONO-KONO (E.B.) . . .	1 010	2.17	2.12	1.03	1.00	0.99	HONO-KONO (B.E.).
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE (E.B.)	(c) 5 174	—	—	(e) 1.08	(e) 0.62	(e) 0.58	BRITISH MALAYA (B.E.).
PHILIPPINES (E.U.A.) . .	13 600	N. R.	N. R.	0.15	0.15	0.29	PHILIPPINES (U.S.A.).
UNION INDOCHINOISE . .	23 300	—	0.04	—	—	—	FRENCH INDO-CHINA.
CORÉE (TYOSEN) (J.) . .	23 640	8.36	3.63	0.48	0.85	1.14	KOREA (TYOSEN) (J.).
FORMOSE (TAIWAN) (J.) .	5 446	2.34	1.93	2.45	1.13	2.39	FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.) . . .	1 750	28.39	25.33	18.23	19.41	18.86	KWANTUNG (J.).
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (N)	67 400	—	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.03	NETH. INDIES (N.).
PALESTINE (E.B.)	1 400	—	—	—	1.47	0.71	PALESTINE (B.E.).
SYRIE ET LIBAN (F.) . . .	3 600	1.88	1.54	0.61	0.28	0.55	SYRIA AND LEBANON (F.)
Afrique.							Africa.
EGYPTE	16 030	0.66	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.06	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . .	9 889	2.14	3.16	2.42	2.37	N. R.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</i>
NIGERIA ET CAMEROUN (E.B.)	20 477	—	—	—	0.05	—	NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS (B.E.).
AFRIQUE-Occid. FRANÇ. .	14 750	—	—	0.14	—	—	FRENCH WEST AFRICA.
ALGÉRIE (F.)	7 400	—	0.85	0.28	0.41	0.54	ALGERIA (F.).
MAROC (F.)	6 430	—	—	0.16	0.16	0.15	MOROCCO (F.).
TUNISIE (F.)	2 670	—	—	—	0.38	0.37	TUNIS (F.).
Océanie.							Oceania.
AUSTRALIE	6 867	13.37	12.38	11.99	11.90	12.23	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . .	1 602	9.70	9.01	7.01	6.94	9.36	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Chiffre pour 1938 comprenant la population de l'Autriche.

(b) Le relevé adressé au Comité central permanent de l'opium est accompagné de la remarque suivante :

Il y a lieu de remarquer que, ne disposant pas des chiffres effectifs de la consommation des préparations contenant de la morphine fabriquées respectivement avec de l'opium brut, de l'opium médicinal et de la morphine, on a dû effectuer une évaluation en prenant pour base la proportion des quantités de ces préparations fabriquées au cours de l'année en question. Cette proportion varie évidemment d'une année à l'autre et ne représente pas toujours exactement la proportion des trois types de préparations consommées. Dans ces conditions et comme la méthode actuelle de présentation des statistiques semble causer une certaine confusion, le « Home Office » propose, dans les relevés ultérieurs qu'il fournira au Comité central, de ne pas essayer de distinguer entre la quantité de morphine consommée sous forme de préparations d'opium et la quantité consommée sous forme de préparations fabriquées avec de la morphine, si se bornera à fournir un chiffre global pour la consommation sous la rubrique « Morphine » et en termes de cet alcaloïde.

(c) Sur les relevés fournis au Comité central permanent pour l'année 1935 et suivantes, les préparations d'opium ne sont plus incluses sous morphine.

(d) A partir du 1^{er} avril 1937, la Birmanie constitue un territoire administratif séparé de l'Inde.

(e) A partir du 1^{er} janvier 1936, les statistiques des Etablissements du Détroit, des États malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi que de Brunel ont été fournies sous le nom de Malaisie britannique. Etant donné que l'on ne peut composer ces statistiques à celles qui avaient été fournies jusqu'ici séparément pour chacun des territoires susmentionnés, on n'a pas indiqué de chiffres pour les années antérieures à 1936.

* Ce chiffre comprend également les quantités versées aux stocks des pharmaciens.

(a) Figure for 1938 containing the population of Austria.

(b) The return to the Permanent Central Opium Board is accompanied by the following remark :

It is to be noted that, as actual figures for the consumption of preparations containing morphine which are made respectively from raw opium, from medicinal opium and from morphine are not available, an estimate has had to be made based upon the proportion between the amounts of such preparations manufactured during the year in question. This proportion, of course, differs from year to year and may not accurately represent the proportion of the three types of preparations consumed. In these circumstances, and as the present method of presentation of the statistics appears to cause confusion, the Home Office proposes in future returns to the Central Board not to attempt to distinguish between the amount of morphine consumed in the form of preparations of opium and the amount consumed in preparations manufactured from morphine, but to return one consumption figure under the head of 'Morphine', in terms of the alkaloid.

(c) The returns made to the Permanent Central Board for the year 1935 and the following years no longer include opium preparations under morphine.

(d) As from April 1st, 1937, Burma has become an administrative territory separate from India.

(e) As from January 1st, 1936, the statistics of Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States, including Brunel, have been furnished under the name of British Malaya. In view of the fact that these statistics cannot be compared with the statistics hitherto furnished separately for the above-mentioned territories, no figures are shown for years previous to 1936.

* This figure includes also the quantities of morphine obtained by pharmacists for stock purposes.

Tableau X (suite).

Table X (continued).

(B) DIACÉTYLMORPHINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population en milliers (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE	(a) 74 826	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	GERMANY.
BELGIQUE	8 361	1.09	1.33	1.32	1.44	1.20	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI	47 532	0.98	1.02	1.10	1.18	0.99	UNITED KINGDOM.
DANEMARK	3 790	2.45	2.98	4.28	3.19	1.85	DENMARK.
ESPAGNE	25 000	—	—	N. R.	—	N. R.	SPAIN.
FINLANDE	3 630	6.51	6.74	6.98	7.49	7.71	FINLAND.
FRANCE	41 970	2.08	1.74	1.67	1.53	1.67	FRANCE.
HONGRIE	9 035	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.22	0.22	HUNGARY.
ITALIE	43 029	1.94	2.81	3.40	N. R.	N. R.	ITALY.
LETTONIE	1 971	0.51	—	—	—	—	LATVIA.
NORVÈGE	2 906	—	0.35	—	0.34	0.34	NORWAY.
PORTUGAL	7 380	0.70	0.56	0.41	0.68	0.54	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE	19 646	0.69	0.63	1.61	1.70	0.36	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE	6 285	2.57	3.05	2.56	3.03	2.07	SWEDEN.
SUISSE	4 183	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.48	SWITZERLAND.
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE	15 270	0.27	0.13	0.20	0.06	N. R.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE	16 800	0.06	N. R.	—	—	0.06	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S.	169 000	0.48	0.39	1.05	1.57	0.81	U.S.S.R.
Amérique.							América.
Amérique du Nord.							North America.
CANADA	11 165	1.76	1.74	1.82	2.17	1.88	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS	129 818	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	UNITED STATES.
Amérique du Sud.							South America.
ARGENTINE	12 762	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1.27	N. R.	ARGENTINE.
BOLIVIE	3 300	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	BOLIVIA.
CHILI	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	CHILE.
COLOMBIE	8 600	N. R.	N. R.	—	0.34	0.12	COLOMBIA.
ÉQUATEUR	3 000	—	0.50	—	—	N. R.	ECUADOR.
PÉROU	7 100	0.15	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PERU.
URUGUAY	2 093	3.51	2.97	2.45	1.94	2.39	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA	3 530	0.61	—	—	—	—	VENEZUELA.
Asie.							Asia.
INDE	362 000	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	INDIA.
JAPON	71 500	7.85	3.25	2.86	2.84	2.80	JAPAN.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							Territories, Colonies, etc.
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE (E.B.)	(b) 5 174	—	—	(b) 0.22	—	(b) 0.19	BRITISH MALAYA (B.E.).
CORÉE (Tyosen) (J.)	23 640	2.32	0.97	0.17	0.64	0.38	KOREA (Chosen) (J.).
FORMOSE (Taiwan) (J.)	5 446	3.90	5.22	3.53	3.20	3.67	FORMOSA (Taiwan) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNO (J.)	1 750	0.71	0.67	0.59	0.59	0.57	KWANTUNG (J.).
Afrique.							Africa.
ÉGYPTE	16 030	0.06	—	—	—	—	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	9 889	0.59	1.17	0.74	0.82	N. R.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							Territories, Colonies, etc.
ALGÉRIE (F.)	7 400	—	1.14	0.28	0.14	0.27	ALGERIA (F.).
MAROC (F.)	6 430	—	—	—	—	0.15	MOROCCO (F.).
Océanie.							Oceania.
AUSTRALIE	6 867	3.90	3.13	2.66	3.23	2.77	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	1 602	0.65	1.93	0.64	1.26	1.25	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Voir tableau X (A) — Morphine, note (a).
(b) Voir tableau X (A) — Morphine, note (c).

(a) See Table X (A)—Morphine, footnote (a).
(b) See Table X (A)—Morphine, footnote (c).

Tableau X (fin).

Table X (concluded).

(C) COCAÏNE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE	(a) 74 826	0.93	0.90	0.82	0.71	1.01	GERMANY.
BELGIQUE	8 361	7.03	7.01	7.23	6.06	8.13	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI	45 532	5.00	5.03	4.90	4.99	4.92	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE	6 319	1.00	0.98	2.59	1.28	1.58	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK	3 790	4.36	4.33	4.28	4.25	4.48	DENMARK.
ESPAGNE	25 000	4.41	3.54	N. R.	0.28	N. R.	SPAIN.
ESTONIE	1 131	5.33	3.55	3.54	6.19	4.42	ESTONIA.
FINLANDE	3 630	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.77	2.48	FINLAND.
FRANCE	41 970	4.22	8.63	8.28	7.23	6.65	FRANCE.
GRÈCE	7 013	1.36	1.48	1.31	1.30	1.14	GREECE.
HONGRIE	9 036	2.94	2.58	1.00	1.56	2.55	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE	2 911	2.00	2.31	2.36	4.06	0.68	IRELAND.
ITALIE	43 029	2.08	2.84	2.17	N. R.	N. R.	ITALY.
LETTONIE	1 971	7.22	6.15	3.06	3.56	3.04	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE	2 550	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.58	0.78	LITHUANIA.
LUXEMBURG (G.-D.)	301	3.30	3.28	3.37	3.35	3.32	LUXEMBURG (G.-D.).
NORVÈGE	2 906	3.50	3.83	3.12	3.11	3.10	NORWAY.
PAYS-BAS	8 640	2.77	3.22	2.95	2.92	2.55	NETHERLANDS.
POLGNE	34 515	0.48	0.75	0.89	0.88	N. R.	POLAND.
PORTUGAL	7 380	1.97	1.67	1.94	2.05	1.49	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE	19 646	1.44	1.47	2.19	4.68	2.31	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE	6 285	6.44	4.65	6.08	4.70	5.09	SWEDEN.
SUISSE	4 183	5.56	5.06	6.00	4.55	7.41	SWITZERLAND.
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE	15 270	5.39	6.08	8.64	6.31	N. R.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE	16 800	0.46	0.75	0.43	0.67	0.71	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S.	169 000	0.53	0.73	1.16	2.86	2.17	U.S.S.R.
YUGOSLAVIE	15 400	1.03	0.95	0.47	1.12	0.71	YUGOSLAVIA.
Amérique.							America.
Amérique du Nord.							North America.
CANADA	11 165	4.00	4.03	4.28	4.33	4.03	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS	129 818	6.37	6.10	6.33	6.44	5.88	UNITED STATES.
Amérique Centrale.							Central America.
MEXIQUE	19 320	0.40	0.33	0.59	0.32	0.15	MEXICO.
CUBA	4 200	N. R.	N. R.	0.93	N. R.	0.95	CUBA.
GUATÉMALA	3 002	1.79	N. R.	1.26	N. R.	0.33	GUATEMALA.
NICARAGUA	900	2.50	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	NICARAGUA.
PANAMA	548	2.07	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PANAMA.
SALVADOR	1 065	—	0.63	—	0.61	0.60	SALVADOR.
TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO	456	4.69	—	—	—	2.19	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
Amérique du Sud.							South America.
ARGENTINE	12 762	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	6.29	N. R.	ARGENTINE.
BOLIVIE	3 300	N. R.	—	N. R.	0.33	N. R.	BOLIVIA.
CHILI	4 597	3.16	2.24	1.77	3.07	3.91	CHILE.
COLOMBIE	3 600	N. R.	N. R.	0.47	0.91	0.35	COLOMBIA.
ÉQUATEUR	3 000	0.50	1.00	—	0.33	N. R.	ECUADOR.
PÉROU	7 100	0.60	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PERU.
URUGUAY	2 093	5.52	6.43	5.39	4.84	4.30	URUGUAY.
VÉNÉZUELA	3 530	1.51	0.30	0.59	2.04	0.57	VENEZUELA.
Asie.							Asia.
CHINE	450 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	negl.	CHINA.
INDE	362 000	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	INDIA.
JAPON	71 500	14.52	13.03	12.88	12.72	12.52	JAPAN.
THAÏLANDE	14 650	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	THAILAND.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							Territories, Colonies, etc.
BIRMANIE (E.B.) (b)	15 797	—	—	—	0.06	—	BURMA (B.E.) (b).
CEYLAN (E.B.)	5 860	—	0.35	0.17	0.17	0.17	CEYLON (B.E.).
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE (E.B.)	(c) 5 174	—	—	(c) 0.43	(c) 0.21	(c) 0.19	BRITISH MALAYA (B.E.).
PHILIPPINES (E.U.A.)	13 600	N. R.	N. R.	0.38	0.30	0.73	PHILIPPINES (U.S.A.).
UNION INDCHINOISE	23 300	0.13	0.09	0.44	0.09	0.01	INDO-CHINA.
CORÉE (Tyosen) (J.)	23 610	1.14	0.53	0.56	0.81	0.89	KOREA (Tyosen) (J.).
FORMOSE (Taiwan) (J.)	5 446	5.86	6.10	6.78	5.84	7.34	FORMOSA (Taiwan) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.)	1 750	21.29	24.00	14.70	21.76	10.86	KWANTUNG (J.).
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (N)	67 400	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.03	NETH. INDIES (N.).
PALESTINE (E.B.)	1 400	—	—	—	4.41	1.43	PALESTINE (B.E.).
SYRIE et LIBAN (F.)	3 600	3.12	2.46	1.21	0.86	1.11	SYRIA and LEBANON (F.).
Afrique.							Africa.
EGYPTE	16 030	0.20	0.26	0.45	0.13	0.12	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	9 889	1.66	1.76	2.31	1.96	N. R.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							Territories, Colonies, etc.
SUDAN	6 187	—	0.17	—	—	—	SUDAN.
AFRIQUE-Occ. FRANÇ.	14 750	0.07	—	0.27	0.07	0.07	FR. WEST AFRICA.
ALGÈRIE (F.)	7 400	—	2.56	1.11	1.23	1.22	ALGERIA (F.).
MAROC (zone franç.)	0 430	0.18	0.36	0.95	0.63	0.93	MOROCCO (Fr. zone).
TUNISIE (F.)	2 670	—	—	—	0.76	1.50	TUNIS (F.).
MOZAMBIQUE (P.)	4 280	—	—	—	0.23	0.23	MOZAMBIQUE (P.).
Océanie.							Oceania.
AUSTRALIE	6 867	12.77	12.53	12.59	12.34	11.07	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	1 602	4.53	5.79	2.55	3.15	3.74	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Voir Tableau X (A) — Morphine, note (a).
 (b) Voir Tableau X (A) — Morphine, note (d).
 (c) Voir Tableau X (A) — Morphine, note (c).

(a) See Table X (A) — Morphine, footnote (a).
 (b) See Table X (A) — Morphine, footnote (d).
 (c) See Table X (A) — Morphine, footnote (c).

Tableau XI. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Fabrication.

Table XI.—PREPARED OPIUM :
Manufacture.

Note. — A partir de 1929, les données utilisées pour établir le présent tableau ont généralement été empruntées aux relevés statistiques publiés par le Comité central permanent, à l'exception des chiffres pour 1929 de la Malaisie britannique et Brunéi et du Kouan-Toung et pour 1929 et 1930 de Sarawak.

La Régie de l'opium du Gouvernement des Etablissements du Détroit fournit l'opium préparé à tous les Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'Etat de Brunéi, à l'Etat de Sarawak (depuis 1931), à Hong-Kong (depuis 1933) et au Bornéo du Nord (depuis 1932).

Pour les Etats Chan du Nord et du Sud, l'Iran et le Pérou, le Secrétariat ne possède pas tous les renseignements nécessaires pour établir les statistiques pour toute la période 1934-1938. On doit tenir compte de cette réserve en examinant les totaux du présent tableau.

Note.—Since 1929, the figures used to prepare the present table are generally taken from the statistical returns published by the Permanent Central Board, except the figures for 1929 of British Malaya and Brunel and Kwongtung and for 1929 and 1930 of Sarawak.

The Government Opium Monopoly of the Straits Settlements supplies prepared opium to all Federated and Unfederated Malay States, to the State of Brunel, to the State of Sarawak (since 1931), to Hong-Kong (since 1933) and to North Borneo (since 1932).

In the case of Northern and Southern Shan States, Iran and Peru, the Secretariat does not possess all the information required to compile statistics for the entire period 1934-1938. The totals should be read subject to this qualification.

Pays Countries	1929 kg.	1930 kg.	1931 kg.	1932 kg.	1933 kg.	1934 kg.	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	82 897	70 633	37 593	—	37 353	54 954	53 288	76 104	50 455	34 060
BORNÉO (NORD) — NORTH BORNEO	3 445	3 519	1 943	30	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLAN — CEYLON	133	125	133	90	82	53	46	40	42	34
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	114 809	87 351	58 785	34 685	43 115	65 492	72 540	52 379	57 814	72 005
HONG-KONG	(b) 5 378	8 404	7 054	4 015	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—
SARAWAK	3 739	3 712	31	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA	98 000	70 132	32 668	39 072	55 707	40 711	29 510	34 693	38 257	59 236
FORMOSE — FORMOSA	32 016	37 878	34 189	20 582	25 735	18 994	17 367	18 446	16 727	14 325
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	48 695	40 766	46 256	52 155	46 653	49 746	44 568	38 749	36 205	19 639
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	71 196	35 644	27 823	19 758	3 531	2 886	5 610	9 162	34 226	29 958
MACAO	14 116	23 303	17 765	18 425	29 358	18 592	18 810	21 538	34 423	33 970
TOTAL des pays mentionnés ci-dessus TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	474 454	387 467	264 240	188 812	241 624	251 428	241 739	251 111	266 149	263 227
IRAN (c)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS CHAN DU NORD (d) NORTHERN SHAN STATES (d)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1 756	1 651	1 344	1 840	2 870	3 461
ETATS CHAN DU SUD (e) SOUTHERN SHAN STATES (e)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.

(a) La Régie ne fabrique plus d'opium préparé. Les quantités nécessaires proviennent de la Régie des Etablissements du Détroit.

(b) Rapport de la Commission d'enquête : 6 805 kg.

(c) Voir note (i) du tableau IV.

(d) Fabriqué par les titulaires de licences.

(e) Statistiques manquantes. Les détaillants pourvus d'une licence peuvent fabriquer de l'opium préparé avec l'opium brut qu'il leur est fourni pour la vente au détail aux clients. Voir tableau IV.

(a) Prepared opium is no longer manufactured by the opium Monopoly. Supplies are obtained from the Government Monopoly of the Straits Settlements.

(b) Report of the Commission of Enquiry : 6 365 kg.

(c) See footnote (i) to Table IV.

(d) Manufactured by licensees.

(e) Statistics not available. Licensed vendors are at liberty to manufacture prepared opium from the raw opium supplied to them for retailing to customers. See Table IV.

Suite des renvois du tableau XII :

Dans les Etats de Bihar et Orissa, il est interdit de fumer l'opium sauf dans la cas des fumeurs immatriculés. Dans le Bengale, il est également interdit de fumer l'opium sauf aux fumeurs pourvus d'une licence. Il est interdit même aux fumeurs immatriculés de fumer en compagnie. Dans les Provinces Unies, tous les fumeurs sont immatriculés. Il est interdit par la loi de fumer en compagnie au Pendjab, à Delhi, dans le Belouchistan et dans la Province de la Frontière Nord-Ouest.

Le nombre de fumeurs présumés, dans les Provinces Centrales, est : 1929 : 14 140 ; 1930 : 18 922 ; 1931 : 12 899 ; 1932 : 11 331 ; 1933 : 10 345 ; 1934 : 9 507 ; 1935 : 8 713 ; 1936 : 8 264 ; 1937 : 7 965 ; 1938 : 7 057.

(j) Les chiffres de 1929 à 1933, extraits des rapports annuels du Gouvernement iranien, représentent les quantités d'opium vendues sous le contrôle de l'Etat (opium muni d'une banderole). Le Gouvernement iranien a fourni au Comité central permanent les chiffres suivants concernant les quantités d'opium préparé consommées dans le pays : 1929 : 16 000 kg. ; 1931 : 70 687 kg. ; 1932 : 124 227 kg. ; 1933 : 147 239 kg.

(k) Chiffre du rapport de la Commission d'enquête indiquant seulement les quantités d'opium fabriquées à Saigon et vendues par la Régie.

(l) Chiffre du rapport annuel indiquant la quantité d'opium préparé vendue, non compris l'opium brut vendu aux consommateurs pour être préparé par eux-mêmes.

(m) La quantité d'opium brut vendue par la Régie aux acheteurs agréés s'est élevée en 1931 à 26 216 kg., en 1932 à 9 878 kg. La quantité vendue aux détaillants munis d'une licence régulière a été en 1931 de 95 kg., en 1932 de 112 kg. (opium préparé).

Continuation of footnotes to Table XII :

In Bihar and Orissa, opium smoking is prohibited except by registered smokers. In Bengal also, opium smoking is prohibited, except by the licensed smokers. Opium smoking in company even in the case of registered smokers is prohibited. In the United Provinces, all opium smokers are registered. Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, Delhi, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

The number of suspected smokers in the Central Provinces are : 1929 : 14 140 ; 1930 : 18 922 ; 1931 : 12 899 ; 1932 : 11 331 ; 1933 : 10 345 ; 1934 : 9 507 ; 1935 : 8 713 ; 1936 : 8 264 ; 1937 : 7 965 ; 1938 : 7 057.

(j) The figures for 1929-1933, taken from the annual reports of the Iranian Government, represent the quantities of opium sold under State control (banded opium). The Iranian Government has furnished the Permanent Central Board with the following figures concerning the quantities of prepared opium consumed in the country : 1929 : 16 000 kg. ; 1931 : 70 687 kg. ; 1932 : 124 227 kg. ; 1933 : 147 239 kg.

(k) Figure taken from the report of the Commission of Enquiry referring only to quantities of prepared opium of Saigon manufacture sold by the Régie.

(l) Figure taken from the annual report showing the quantity of prepared opium sold, not including raw opium sold to the consumers to be prepared for smoking by themselves.

(m) The quantity of raw opium sold by the Régie to authorised purchasers was 26 216 kg. in 1931 and 9 878 kg. in 1932. The quantity sold to duly licensed retailers was 95 kg. in 1931 and 112 kg. in 1932 (in 1932 : prepared opium).

Tableau XII. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Consommation licite.

Table XII.—PREPARED OPIUM :
Legal Consumption.

Note. — Sauf indication contraire, tous les chiffres de ce tableau pour les années 1929 à 1938 sont ceux fournis par les gouvernements au Comité central permanent de l'opium.

Note.—Except where otherwise indicated, the figures in this table for the years 1929 to 1938 are those furnished by the Governments to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays — Countries	1929 kg.	1930 kg.	1931 kg.	1932 kg.	1933 kg.	1934 kg.	1935 kg.	1936 kg.	1937 kg.	1938 kg.
IRAK — IRAQ (a)	(b) 355	(b) 296	(b) 214	(b) 137	(b) 62	(b) 53	(b) 33	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	(d) 58 569	49 435	37 336	30 077	27 314	26 882	27 037	27 416	30 355	32 065
BIEMANIE — BURMA (e)	(b) 13 756	(b) 12 171	(b) 10 361	(b) 11 270	(b) 12 081	(b) 13 325	(b) 13 612	(b) 14 107	(b) 18 988	20 375
BORNÉO (NORD-) NORTH BORNEO	3 767	2 917	1 957	1 623	1 490	1 627	1 706	1 427	1 581	1 470
BRUNÉI	319	290	244	257	390	276	286	223	227	221
CEYLAN — CEYLON	131	120	107	90	76	61	53	43	36	31
ETABLIS. DU DÉTROIT (f) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (f)	43 564	33 316	24 855	21 897	23 146	26 378	25 462	19 066	21 019	19 147
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS MALAY STATES (FEDER.)	43 090	32 918	20 032	15 437	15 686	21 930	21 440	19 428	19 410	18 113
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS MALAY STATES (UNFEDER.)	25 192	19 432	12 034	10 523	11 275	16 338	16 137	12 918	13 542	12 901
HONG-KONG	6 817	7 261	6 562	4 878	2 211	1 207	655	587	810	918
SARAWAK	5 927	4 679	2 851	2 299	2 460	3 111	3 395	3 538	3 700	3 011
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (g)	71 727	69 969	55 487	41 315	30 532	28 458	32 514	31 506	51 491	50 502
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	31 967	36 359	33 218	27 418	22 878	19 879	19 236	17 910	16 020	15 861
KOUAN-TOUNG (TER. A RAIL) KWANTUNG (LEASED TER.)	48 160	44 079	46 571	52 455	51 870	52 036	49 613	39 101	36 402	21 710
INDÉS NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	58 807	49 279	35 788	24 427	18 355	16 650	14 512	15 577	20 550	22 190
MACAO	12 264	14 225	14 104	12 918	17 319	16 866	14 709	13 978	36 891	34 752
TOTAL	424 442	376 809	271 721	260 051	237 175	245 106	240 400	219 028	271 955	259 303
INDE — INDIA (i)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
IRAN (j)	18 366	25 693	87 435	132 875	155 486	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
ETATS CHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1 884	1 568	1 415	1 200	3 191	(b) 4 031
ETATS CHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	5 736	(b) 2 254
INDE FRANÇAISE FRENCH INDIA	102	40	(b) 693	(b) 391	N. R.	—	—	—	—	N. R.
KOUANG-TCHOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN	(k) 1 234	(l) 4 056	(m)	(m)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.

(a) Y compris les quantités mongées.

(b) Chiffre du rapport annuel.

(c) Le Gouvernement a cessé la vente de l'opium préparé pour être fumé depuis le mois d'août 1935. Les consommateurs se procurent de l'opium de sources illicites.

(d) Rapport de la Commission d'enquête : 60 917 kg.

(e) Quantités approximatives d'opium brut vendues par le Gouvernement pour être consommées par les fumeurs immatriculés. La vente de l'opium préparé est interdite ; la quantité exacte d'opium préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes pour leur propre usage est inconnue.

(f) Quantités d'opium préparé vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie, non compris les ventes directes aux Etats du le Malaisie et autres territoires britanniques de l'extrême-Orient.

(g) Rapports annuels, 1929 : 70 493 kg. ; 1930 : 62 446 kg. ; 1931 : 53 725 kg.

(h) Quantités consommées par la population asiatique.

(i) Le but de la politique du Gouvernement de l'Inde est la suppression finale de l'emploi du l'opium préparé pour être fumé. L'interdiction totale du fumer n'a été appliquée, jusqu'à ce jour, que dans l'Assam, les Provinces Centrales et la Birmanie. La vente de l'opium préparé ainsi que sa fabrication est interdite dans l'Assam et dans les Provinces Centrales par le particulier qui le prépare pour son propre usage avec de l'opium légalement en sa possession.

Voir page précédente pour la suite des renvois.

(a) Including quantities consumed by enters.

(b) Figure taken from the annual report.

(c) The Government ceased the sales of prepared opium for smoking in August 1935. Addicts obtain their supplies from illicit sources.

(d) Report of the Commission of Enquiry : 60 917 kg.

(e) Approximative quantity of raw opium sold by Government for consumption to registered opium-smokers. The sale of prepared opium is prohibited ; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves for their use is unknown.

(f) Quantities of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony, direct sales to the Malay States and other British territories in the Far East not included.

(g) Annual reports, 1929 : 70 493 kg. ; 1930 : 62 446 kg. ; 1931 : 53 725 kg.

(h) Quantity consumed by the Asiatic population.

(i) The aim of the policy of the Government of India is the ultimate suppression of the use of prepared opium for smoking. Total prohibition of smoking has as yet been enforced only in Assam and the Central Provinces and Bihar. The sale of prepared opium is forbidden and so is its manufacture except by an individual (elsewhere than in Assam and the Central Provinces) who prepares it for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession.

See preceding page for the continuation of footnotes.

Tableau XIII. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ :
Fumeurs.

Table XIII. — PREPARED OPIUM:
Smokers.

Note. — Ce tableau indique le nombre de fumeurs rationnés, immatriculés ou pourvus de licences pour l'usage de l'opium préparé, dans chaque pays consommateur. Il y a lieu de rappeler que, dans beaucoup de pays consommateurs, il n'existe ni immatriculation ni délivrance de licences, et que, par conséquent, le nombre des fumeurs d'opium est inconnu. Conformément à la décision prise par la Commission consultative, on a cependant fait figurer aussi dans le tableau les pays pour lesquels il n'existe pas de chiffres. Les pays figurant au tableau ont été classés en plusieurs groupes suivant le système employé.

Note.—This table shows the number of rationed, registered or licensed smokers of prepared opium in each consuming country. It should be remembered that, in many consuming countries, there is no registration or licensing, and consequently the number of opium-smokers is unknown. In accordance, however with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee, the countries for which no figures exist remain in the table. The countries appearing in the table have been classified in several groups according to the system in force.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pays — Countries	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938

I. Rationnés. — Rationed.

BIRMANIE — BURMA	15 797	12 151	11 260	10 297	19 055	20 678	20 936	19 025	18 503	18 165	20 42
BRUNÉI (a)	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	228	21
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (a) MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) (a)	2 053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 511	31 651	27 60
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED):	1 771										
KEDAH (a)									3 460	4 261	4 02
PERLIS (a)									351	355	31
KELANTAN (a)									540	721	70
TRENCHANU (a)									1 139	1 130	1 02
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (b) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (b)	1 311	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 25 625	27 016	27 150	21 701
SARAWAK	600	4 661	4 602	4 728	4 706	4 751	5 405	5 619	5 729	6 000	5 91
FORMOSE — FORMOSA	5 416	25 022	(d) 38 180	(d) 31 236	(d) 25 008	18 811	16 613	15 018	13 574	12 063	10 88
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.)	1 750	30 858	30 491	30 673	31 218	31 011	33 329	31 869	30 661	28 107	21 37
INDÉS NÉLHÉLANDAISES (c) NETHERLANDS INDIES (c)	67 400	100 730	92 830	82 787	66 157	50 399	42 797	35 470	31 320	36 598	39 76

II. Pourvus d'une licence et (ou) immatriculés. — Licensed and (or) registered.

CHINE — CHINA	450 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	(f) 3 628 162	(f) 4 160 285	(f) 2 080 995
INDE — INDIA (g)	362 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
BORNÉO (NORD-) (h) NORTH BORNEO (h)	299	5 087	4 106	2 951	2 250	2 512	2 650	2 336	2 310	2 692	2 501
BRUNÉI (i)	36	458	588	530	577	330	507	502	(a)	(a)	(a)
CEYLAN — CEYLON (j)	5 860	455	447	421	381	352	317	306	235	203	N. R.
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (l) MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) (l)	2 053	(k) 52 402	60 508	24 260	18 432	16 007	31 808	32 239	(a)	(a)	(a)
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS (l) MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED) (l)	(Johore) 1 774 (Kedah) N. R. (Perlis) N. R. (Kellinlan) N. R. (Trennganu) N. R.	(k) 23 426 12 032 1 070 N. R. N. R.	27 213 12 032 2 216 1 893 3 144	29 983 5 442 1 008 870 1 711	32 551 4 353 1 167 683 843	9 379 2 113 419 880 1 432	10 807 3 361 515 1 015 1 782	15 490 (j) 3 317 479 1 001 1 475	15 756 (a)	20 443 (a)	9 591 (a)
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1 311	40 956	42 751	43 106	43 106	23 290	51 232	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
INDE FRANÇAISE (m) FRENCH INDIA (m)	300	6 840	N. R.	6 675	11 060	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
INDÉS NÉLHÉLANDAISES (c) NETHERLANDS INDIES (c)	67 400	84 688	74 376	74 916	62 977	48 969	41 066	39 365	34 985	41 360	42 571

III. Sans rationnement, ni licence ni immatriculation — No rationing, licensing or registration.

Dans les pays et territoires suivants : THAÏLANDE (n), ÉTATS CHAN DU NORD, ÉTATS CHAN DU SUD, HONG-KONG (o), INDOCHINE, KOUAN-TCHÉOU-OUAN et MACAO (p), les fumeurs ne sont ni rationnés, ni licenciés, ni immatriculés.

* Fumeurs immatriculés actifs, à savoir, des fumeurs qui achètent régulièrement l'opium à fumer, sur présentation de leur carte d'immatriculation ou de rationnement. En plus, il y avait en 1938 dans les Établissements du Détroit 2 642 et à Johore 56 fumeurs inactifs mentionnés sur les registres des fumeurs.

In the following countries and territories: THAILAND (n), NORTHERN SHAN STATES, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES, HONG-KONG (o), INDO-CHINA, KWANO-CHOW-WAN and MACAO (p), smokers are neither rationed, licensed nor registered.*

* Active registered smokers—i.e., smokers regularly buying prepared opium on presentation of registration or rationing cards. In addition, there were in 1938 in the Straits Settlements 2,642 and in Johore 56 inactive smokers still on the registers.

Tableau XIII (fin) — Table XIII (concluded).

(a) Brunel, les Etats malais fédérés, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan et Trengganu figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I (années 1930-1937) et II (jusqu'à 1935) parce qu'un système de rationnement a été mis en vigueur en 1936.

(b) Les Etablissements du Détroit figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I (années 1935-1937) et II (années 1928-1934), parce qu'un système de rationnement a été mis en vigueur en 1935.

(c) Y compris 185 fumeurs résidant à Christmas Island pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés mais pas strictement rationnés.

(d) En 1930, ce chiffre se compose de 23 468 fumeurs titulaires d'une licence et de 14 992 fumeurs en cours de traitement, mais non encore guéris. En 1931, ces deux derniers chiffres sont respectivement : 21 510 et 9 726; en 1932 : 19 723 et 5 285.

(e) Les Indes néerlandaises figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I et II, car dans certains districts les fumeurs sont rationnés, pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés, mais dans d'autres, ils sont seulement immatriculés. (Voir volume I du rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur la contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient, page 80.) (Document C.935.M.254.1930.XI.)

(f) 1936. — Les municipalités de Peking (4 953 fumeurs) et de Tien-Tsin (146 fumeurs) n'ont pu, par suite de conditions spéciales, opérer, d'une façon satisfaisante; les opérations d'immatriculation.

1937. — Ce chiffre comprend 1° les fumeurs immatriculés des provinces de Kouang-Toung, Kouang-Si et de l'administration spéciale de Wei-Hai-Wei, qui n'avaient pas compris dans le chiffre de l'année précédente, et 2° les fumeurs qui avaient admis de se faire immatriculer précédemment. Les provinces de Kiang-Sou, Ngan-Houei, Kiangsi, Fou-Kien, Yunnan, Chou-Si, Sou-Yuan, Ning-Ha et Ching-Hai et les municipalités de Peking, Tien-Tsin et Chong-Hai n'ayant pas envoyé de chiffres pour 1937, on a compris dans ce total les chiffres de fin 1936 pour les provinces en question.

1938. — Ce chiffre comprend 1° pour les provinces de Kiang-Sou, Ngan-Houei, Sou-Yuan, Chou-Si et les municipalités de Peking, Tien-Tsin et Chong-Hai, qui n'ont pas fourni de renseignements pour 1937 et 1938, des données pour 1936; 2° pour la province de Kiang-Si et l'Administration spéciale de Wei-Hai-Wei, qui n'ont pas fourni de renseignements pour 1938, des données pour 1937.

(g) Voir tableau XII, note (1).

(h) Il existe une espèce de rationnement général mais pas individuel des fumeurs immatriculés, suivant leur situation sociale ou leur situation financière présumée. Il existe 4 groupes pour lesquels on a fixé diverses quantités maxima qui peuvent être achetées journellement par les fumeurs immatriculés.

(i) La législation en vigueur prévoit une quantité maximum d'opium préparé qui peut être possédée par un fumeur immatriculé ou qui peut être achetée par lui chaque jour.

(j) Ce pays applique depuis 1929 des mesures pour réduire de 5% par an les quantités d'opium allouées à chaque consommateur d'opium inscrit, mais, à la suite de nombreuses plaintes des consommateurs, cette réduction de 5% a été appliquée depuis le 1^{er} mars 1935 sur les quantités allouées pour l'année commençant le 1^{er} mars 1934 et non plus sur les quantités primitives.

(k) Chiffre du rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient.

(l) Y compris 251 fumeurs rationnés : 227 Malais, 16 Indiens et 8 Thaïs.

(m) Nombre approximatif.

(n) Le nombre des fumeurs a été estimé en 1921 à 200 000. Un recensement fait le 15 janvier 1930 a donné, pour la durée de 24 heures, les chiffres minimums suivants : 88 921 fumeurs (87 825 hommes et 1 096 femmes), répartis dans 907 lumeries. Un même recensement fait le 15 août 1937 a donné les chiffres suivants : 63 095 fumeurs (62 354 hommes et 741 femmes). Le nombre des personnes autorisées à fumer en dehors des lumeries publiques a été : en 1929, 344; 1930, 369; 1931, 237; 1932, 187; 1933, 170; 1936, 161; 1937, 145; 1938, 127. Depuis la mois d'avril 1927, des licences sont délivrées aux consommateurs de « dross », dont le nombre était en 1928 de 2 580. En 1932, ce nombre était de 282, en 1933 de 133 et en 1934 de 39; en 1935, 1936 et 1937 de 16. Le vente des pilules de dross aux consommateurs immatriculés a été supprimée en 1937. Tous les fumeurs titulaires de licences spéciales sont rationnés.

(o) Il n'existe pas de système d'immatriculation, de licences ou de rationnement pour les fumeurs d'opium, sauf pour les consommateurs de « Kamshon » (opium de qualité supérieure à celle vendue par les vendeurs munis d'un permis), dont le nombre était : en 1929, 214; 1931, 231; 1932, 181; 1933, 160; 1934, 135; 1935, 100; 1936, 80; 1937, 65; 1938, 61. La moyenne journalière pour 3 jours consécutifs de décembre, des acheteurs d'opium du régime a été en 1931 : 3 512; en 1932 : 1 334; en 1933 : 252; en 1934 : 405; en 1935 : 821; en 1936 : 114; en 1937 : 1 679; en 1938 : 1 526.

(p) Dons le rapport annuel pour 1936 concernant l'opium préparé, le Gouvernement de Macao déclare que le nombre des fumeurs est approximativement 25 000 à 30 000.

(a) Brunel, Federated Malay States, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu appear both under headings I (years 1930-1937) and II (1935) as a system of rationing of smokers become applicable in 1936.

(b) Straits Settlements appear both under headings I (years 1935-1937) and II (years 1928-1934) as a system of rationing of smokers become applicable in 1935.

(c) Including 185 licensed and registered smokers in Christmas Island where rationing is not strictly enforced.

(d) In 1930, this figure consisted of 23 468 licensed smokers and 14 992 smokers subjected to curative measures but not yet cured. In 1931, these figures were respectively : 21 510 and 9 726; in 1932 : 19 723 and 5 285.

(e) The Netherlands Indies appear both under headings I and II because, in certain districts, smokers are registered, licensed and rationed, but in others registered only. (See Vol. I of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry Into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East, page 80.) (Document C.935.M.254.1930.XI.)

(f) 1936.—The municipalities of Peking (4 953 smokers) and Tientsin (146 smokers) owing to special conditions have not undertaken the work of registration in a satisfactory manner.

1937.—This figure includes (1) registered smokers from the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwansi and the special administration of Weihaiwei which were not included in the figure of the previous year, and (2) those smokers who failed to register previously. The provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien, Yunnan, Shansi, Szechuan, Ninghsia and Chinghai and the municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai not having sent figures for 1937, the figures for these provinces at the end of 1936 were included in this total.

1938.—This figure includes (1) for the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Szechuan and Shansi and the municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, which have not furnished information for 1937 and 1938, the figures for 1936; (2) for the province of Kiangsi and the Special Administration of Weihaiwei, which have not furnished information for 1938, the figures for 1937.

(g) See Table XII, note (1).

(h) There is a kind of general but not individual rationing of registered smokers according to their social or presumed financial standing. There are 4 groups for which are fixed varying maxima which may be purchased by a registered smoker in one day.

(i) The legislation in force provides a maximum quantity of prepared opium which may be in the possession of a registered smoker or which may be purchased by him in one day.

(j) This country has, since 1929, applied a policy of reducing by 5 per cent annually the quantities of opium allowed to each registered opium consumer, but as a result of the numerous complaints received from consumers the annual reduction of 5% was calculated from and after March 1st, 1935, on the allowance for the year commencing on March 1st, 1931, instead of on the original allowance.

(k) Figure given in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East.

(l) Including 251 rationed smokers : 227 Malays, 16 Indians and 8 Thais.

(m) Approximate number of smokers.

(n) The number of smokers was in 1921 estimated at 200 000. A census taken on January 15th, 1930, gave the following minimum number of smokers during 24 hours : 88 921 smokers (87 825 men and 1 096 women) in 907 smoking establishments. A similar census taken on August 15th, 1937, showed : 63 095 smokers (62 354 men and 741 women). The number of persons allowed to smoke outside the public smoking-establishments was : 1929, 344; 1930, 369; 1931, 237; 1932, 187; 1933, 170; 1936, 161; 1937, 145; 1938, 127. From April 1927, licences have been issued to "dross" consumers, the number of whom was, in 1928, 2 580. In 1932, the number was 282; in 1933, 133; in 1934, 39; in 1935, 1936 and 1937 : 16. The sale of dross pellets to registered addicts was abolished in 1937. All the smokers holding special licences are rationed.

(o) There is no registration, licensing or rationing of smokers, except consumers of "Kamshon" opium (higher-grade opium than that sold through the licensed vendors). The number of these consumers was : 1929, 214; 1931, 231; 1932, 181; 1933, 160; 1934, 135; 1935, 100; 1936, 80; 1937, 65; 1938, 61. Daily average for 3 consecutive days in December of the number of purchasers of Government opium : in 1931, 3 512; in 1932, 1 334; in 1933, 252; in 1934, 405; in 1935, 824; in 1936, 114; in 1937, 1 679; in 1938 : 1 526.

(p) In the Annual Report for 1936 on Prepared Opium, the Macao Government states that the number of smokers is approximately 25 000 to 30 000.

Tableau XIV. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ:
Débits et Fumeries.

Table XIV. — PREPARED OPIUM:
Retail Shops and Smoking-
Establishments.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
Pays — Countries	1929 *		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
CHINE CHINA	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	2 016	—	2 570	—	2 950
THAÏLANDE (a) THAILAND (a)	51	921	91	923	82	1 076	81	1 196	19	1 399	15	1 502
BIRMANIE (b) BURMA (b)	121	—	199	11	110	11	111	10	112	11	113	11
ÉTATS CHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	—	N. R.	—	131 (c)	—	131 (c)	—	131 (c)	—	131 (c)	—	133 (c)
ÉTATS CHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	—	N. R.	N. R.	106 N. R.	N. R.	97 N. R.	N. R.	166 N. R.	—	53 29	—	56 59
BORNIO (Nord-) NORTH BORNEO	22 4	(d) 31	26	(d) 12	26	(d) 8	26	(d) 7	26	(d) 7	26	(d) 7
BRUNÉI	8 1	—	8 1	—	8 —	—	8 —	—	8 —	—	8 —	—
ÉTAHL. DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	65	—	65	—	60	—	59	—	53	—	51	—
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	113 61	—	112 3	—	(e) 111	—	113	—	112	—	109	—
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES: Johore.	39 19	—	39 —	—	39 —	—	39 —	—	39 —	—	39 —	—
KEDAH	11 3	—	41 —	—	41 —	—	41 —	—	41 —	—	41 —	—
PERLIS (f)	6 3	—	6 —	—	6 —	—	6 —	—	6 —	—	6 —	—
KELANTAN	13 3	— 6	5 2	5 2	8 —	—	8 —	—	8 —	—	8 —	—
TRERGGANU	N. R.	7 2	10 1	5 —	10 —	1 —	11 —	3 —	15 —	3 —	11 —	2 —
HONG-KONG	—	70	6	21	6	21	13	11	13	11	13	11
SARAWAK (g)	N. R.	—	17	2	48	2	48	2	18	2	47	1
INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA	—	2 277 1 221	—	1 795 815	—	(h)	—	1 709 831	—	1 709 831	N. R.	N. R.
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	—	417 31	—	382 —	—	340 —	—	331 —	—	296 —	—	291 —
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. A bill) KWANTUNG (Lensed Terr.) (i)	—	101	—	103	—	103	—	103	—	102	—	101
INDÉS NÉLHLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	1 005	— 40	803	— 32	818	— 21	820	— 25	823	— 25	815	— 25
MACAO	—	43 63	N. R.	N. R.	1	27 60	1	27 68	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.

Note. — 1. Stipulations des Accords sur l'opium de Genève et de Bangkok concernant la distribution au détail de l'opium préparé.

Article I de l'Accord de Bangkok :

« La vente au détail et la distribution de l'opium ne pourront s'effectuer que dans des magasins du Gouvernement, c'est-à-dire des magasins possédés et gérés par le Gouvernement ; ou bien, dans le cas où les circonstances locales rendraient difficile l'établissement d'un tel magasin, dans des magasins gérés, sous le contrôle du Gouvernement, par des personnes nommées à cet effet par le Gouvernement et rétribuées uniquement au moyen d'une rémunération fixe, et non d'une commission sur les ventes.

« La disposition ci-dessus pourra ne pas être appliquée dans le cas où il existerait un système de licence et de rationnement des fumeurs donnant des garanties équivalentes ou plus efficaces, ou dans le cas où subsisterait, comme régime strictement temporaire, des magasins de vente exercés par la Régie. »

Note.—1. Stipulations of the Geneva and Bangkok Opium Agreements concerning the retail distribution of prepared opium :

Article I of the Bangkok Agreement :

« The retail sale and distribution of opium shall take place only from Government shops—that is, shops owned and managed by the Government, or, where the local circumstances make the establishment of a Government shop difficult, from shops managed, under Government supervision, by persons appointed by the Government for that purpose and remunerated by a fixed payment only and not by a commission on sales.

« The foregoing provision need not be applied if a system of licensing and rationing of smokers is in force, which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees, or during the continuance, as a strictly temporary measure, of selling-establishments controlled by the Monopoly. »

Tableau XIV (fin).

Table XIV (concluded).

Article I de l'Accord de Genève sur l'opium :

* 1. Sauf en ce qui est prévu au paragraphe 3 du présent article pour la vente au détail, l'importation, la vente et la distribution de l'opium constitueront un monopole d'Etat et le droit d'importer, de vendre et de distribuer l'opium ne pourra être affermé, concédé ou délégué à qui que ce soit.

* 2. La fabrication de l'opium préparé, destiné à la vente, devra également faire l'objet d'un monopole d'Etat, dès que les circonstances le permettront.

* 3 a). Le Gouvernement devra mettre à l'essai dans les régions où l'autorité administrative peut exercer une surveillance efficace, le système de la rétribution des personnes employées à la vente au détail et à la distribution de l'opium, au moyen d'un salaire fixe, et non d'une commission sur les ventes.

* b) Partout ailleurs, la vente au détail et la distribution de l'opium ne pourront se faire que par des personnes munies d'une licence du Gouvernement.

* Le chiffre a) ne s'applique pas lorsque le système des licences et du rationnement des consommateurs est en vigueur et donne des garanties équivalentes ou plus efficaces.

Article IV de l'Accord de Genève sur l'opium :

* Les Puissances contractantes restreindront autant que possible le nombre des magasins de vente au détail, ainsi que celui des fumeries, dans les pays où elles sont autorisées.

11. L'objet de ce tableau est triple : il vise 1) à indiquer l'augmentation et/ou la diminution du nombre des établissements dans lesquels les fumeurs peuvent se procurer l'opium préparé (magasins de vente au détail ou fumeries) ; 2) à montrer dans quelle mesure la distribution au détail de l'opium préparé est effectuée directement par les gouvernements intéressés ou par l'intermédiaire de titulaires de licences ; 3) à montrer dans quelle proportion les fumeries existent encore.

En 1935, il ne restait plus de fumeries dans les territoires suivants : Birmanie, Nord-Bornéo, Etablissements du Détroit, Etats malais fédérés, Etats unis non fédérés (Johore, Kuala, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Sarawak, Hong-Kong et Formose.

Les chiffres qui figurent au tableau ont été empruntés aux rapports annexes spéciaux sur l'opium préparé qui ont été fournis pour la première fois en 1933. Les chiffres pour 1929 ont été empruntés au rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à l'extrême-Orient (document C.635.M.251.1930.XI, Vol. II).

La colonne (a) indique les débits ou fumeries du Gouvernement et la colonne (b) les débits ou fumeries munis d'une licence par le Gouvernement et vendant de l'opium au monopole du Gouvernement. Chaque colonne contient deux chiffres : le chiffre supérieur indique le nombre des débits de vente au détail, et le chiffre inférieur celui des fumeries.

Article I of the Geneva Opium Agreement :

* 1. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this article with regard to retail sale, the importation, sale and distribution of opium shall be a monopoly of the Government and the right to import, sell or distribute opium shall not be leased, accorded or delegated to any persons whatever.

* 2. The making of prepared opium for sale shall also be made a monopoly of the Government as soon as circumstances permit.

* 3 (a). The system of employing persons paid by a fixed salary and not by a commission on sales for the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be applied experimentally in those districts where an effective supervision can be exercised by the administrative authorities.

* (b) Elsewhere the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be conducted only by persons licensed by the Government.

* Paragraph (a) need not be applied if a system of licensing and rationing of smokers is in force which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees.

Article IV of the Geneva Opium Agreement :

* The Contracting Powers shall limit as much as possible the number of retail shops and, where smoking-dens are permitted, the number of divans.

11. The object of this table is threefold : namely, (1) to indicate the increase and/or decrease in the number of establishments in which prepared opium is obtainable by smokers (in retail shops or smoking-establishments) ; (2) to show to what extent retail distribution of prepared opium is undertaken directly by the Governments concerned or through the medium of licensees ; and (3) to show to what extent smoking-establishments are still in existence.

In 1935 no opium-smoking establishments remained in the following territories : Burma, North Borneo, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Sarawak, Hong-Kong and Formosa.

The figures in the table have been taken from the special annual reports on prepared opium which were furnished for the first time in 1933. The figures for 1929 have been taken from the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.251.1930.XI, Vol. II).

Column (a) indicates Government shops or smoking-establishments and column (b) shops or smoking-establishments licensed by the Government and selling Government-Monopoly opium. In each column there are two figures : the upper gives the number of retail shops and the lower that of smoking establishments.

* Dans quelques cas, les chiffres de 1929 ne sont pas disponibles. On a donné dans ce cas les chiffres de 1928 ou de 1929/30.

(a) Il n'existe pas de débits en Thaïlande parce que, à l'exception de quelques fumeurs munis d'une patente spéciale, il n'est permis de fumer que dans les fumeries. Il y a trois types différents de fumeries dont voici le détail :

	1933	1931	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Débits des gouvernements. . .	54	70	57	49	49	45	Government shops
Etablissements officiels de vente au détail	32	21	25	32	—	—	Official retail sale establishments
Etablissements patentés.	820	993	1 076	1 100	1 399	1 502	Licensed establishments

Les établissements patentés comprennent des débits temporaires dans le voisinage des rizières et des mines. En voici le nombre : 1929 : 65 ; 1933 : 53 ; 1934 : 54 ; 1935 : 51 ; 1936 : 48 ; 1937 : 47.

(b) Dans les débits de Birmanie, on ne vend que de l'opium brut aux consommateurs.

(c) Il n'y a pas de véritables fumeries dans les Etats Chon du Nord, mais quelques débits ont une installation spéciale pour les fumeurs qui préfèrent fumer sur place.

(d) Ces chiffres représentent le nombre de patentes accordées à des employeurs pour la distribution de l'opium préparé à leurs propres ouvriers.

(e) Un établissement a été fermé pendant l'année. Trois établissements ont été repris dans le territoire du Dindings cédé aux Etats malais fédérés par les Etablissements du Détroit.

(f) Les débits de Perlis ne sont pas des débits ordinaires, mais des centres permanents (habituellement un commissariat de police ou un bureau de douane) où l'on peut se procurer de l'opium à certaines heures déterminées.

(g) Chiffres approximatifs.

(h) Le rapport annuel pour 1935 donne le renseignement suivant : depuis le commencement de la campagne contre l'opiomanie, 909 débits de vente au détail représentant un tiers du total ont été fermés, ainsi que 900 fumeries représentant environ la moitié du total, y compris toutes celles de l'Annam et du Tonkin.

(i) Dans le territoire à bail du Kouon-Toung, tous les débits sont en même temps des fumeries.

* In some cases figures are not available for 1929. The figures, given in such cases refer instead to 1928 or 1929/30.

(a) In Thailand there are no retail shops, as smoking, with the exception of a few specially licensed smokers, is permitted only in smoking-establishments. There are three different types of smoking-establishments, the details of which are given below :

The licensed establishments include temporary shops established in the vicinity of mills and mines, namely : 1929 : 65, 1933 : 53, 1934 : 54, 1935 : 51, 1936 : 48, 1937 : 47.

(b) In the shops in Burma, raw opium only is sold to consumers.

(c) There are no proper smoking-establishments in the Northern Shan States, but a few retail shops have special accommodation for smokers who prefer to smoke in the shops.

(d) These figures represent licences issued to employers of labour for the distribution of prepared opium to their own labour forces.

(e) One establishment closed during the year. Three establishments were taken over in the territory of Dindings transferred from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

(f) The shops in Perlis are not ordinary retail shops, but permanent centres (usually a police station or a Customs Office) where opium can be obtained at fixed hours.

(g) Approximate figures.

(h) The annual report for 1935 gives the following information : From the beginning of the campaign against opium addiction, 909 retail shops, corresponding to a third of the total, have been closed as well as 900 smoking-establishments corresponding to about half, including all in Annam and Tonkin.

(i) In Kwantung Leased Territory, all retail shops are also smoking-establishments.

Tableau XV. — OPIUM (brut et préparé) et DROSS D'OPIUM : Stocks.

Table XV.—OPIUM (raw and prepared) and DROSS : Stocks.

Note. — Sources de documentation : Chiffres concernant les stocks d'opium brut : Rapports du Comité central permanent de l'opium. — Chiffres concernant les stocks d'opium préparé et de dross d'opium : Rapport annuel spécial sur l'opium préparé.

Les territoires ci-après, qui sont approvisionnés en opium préparé par la fabrique d'opium du Gouvernement de Singapour (Établissements du Détroit), ont cessé de fabriquer de l'opium préparé et, par conséquent, ne conservent pas de stocks d'opium brut : Bornéo (Nord-), Brunei, États malais fédérés, États malais non fédérés (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Hong-Kong et Sarawak. Le maintien de stocks considérables dans les Établissements du Détroit est dû au fait que c'est de Singapour que les autres territoires britanniques d'Extrême-Orient sont approvisionnés en opium préparé.

Note.—Sources used : Figures concerning stocks of raw opium : Reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Figures concerning stocks of prepared opium and dross : Special annual reports on prepared opium.

The following territories which receive their supplies of prepared opium from the Government Opium Factory at Singapore (Straits Settlements) have ceased manufacturing prepared opium and therefore do not keep any stocks of raw opium : North Borneo, Brunei, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Hong-Kong and Sarawak. The large stocks kept in the Straits Settlements are due to the fact that prepared opium is supplied from Singapore to other British territories in the Far East.

Pays Countries	1935			1936			1937			1938		
	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.	Opium brut Raw opium kg.	Opium préparé Prepared opium kg.	Dross kg.
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	122 216	59 220	44 074	99 087	50 058	39 384	85 743	56 958	40 538	93 608	50 835	38 8
BIRMANIE — BURMA (a)	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	40 957	—	—	34 574	—	—
ÉTATS CHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—
ÉTATS CHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—
BORNÉO (NORD-) (b) NORTH BORNEO (b)	—	239	—	—	228	—	—	208	—	—	216	—
BRUNEI (c)	—	35	7	—	46	1	—	75	9	—	48	—
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (b) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (b)	291 562	31 748	54	214 088	30 185	132	136 750	26 777	509	114 388	42 717	—
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (b) FEDERATED MALAY STATES (b)	—	1 961	25	—	1 167	43	—	1 240	6	—	1 582	—
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES	Johore (c) — Kedah (d) — Perlis — Kelantan — Trengganu —	466 — 1 018 — 70 — 148 — 82 —	— — — — — — 4 — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	292 — 362 — 61 — 100 — 41 —	9 — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	432 — 163 — 127 — 146 — 64 —	15 — — — 1 — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	878 — 405 — 98 — 190 — 78 —	— — — — — — — — — —
HONG-KONG (e)	—	1 292	—	—	1 895	—	—	1 431	—	—	907	—
SARAWAK (f)	—	810	—	—	990	—	—	998	—	—	481	—
INDOCHINE (c) INDO-CHINA (c)	195 992	N. R.	—	163 235	70 245	—	126 322	50 748	—	(g) 92	N. R.	N. R.
KOUANG-TCHÉOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) (h) FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (h)	44 991	1 076	—	35 903	1 625	—	23 388	3 331	—	9 825	1 795	—
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.) (i)	13 123	(j)	—	18 123	(j)	—	20 423	(j)	—	16 937	516	—
INDÉS NÉERLANDAISES (k) NETH. IND. (k)	124 256	7 454	—	110 475	8 213	—	53 644	36 851	—	31 345	44 138	—
MACAO (l)	46 200	4 248	655	46 200	11 808	1 386	25 200	N.R.	N. R.	1 400	N. R.	N. R.

(a) C'est de l'opium brut qui est vendu aux fumeurs, en sorte qu'il n'y a pas de chiffres sur l'opium préparé. Le Gouvernement n'achète pas de dross d'opium.

(b) On détruit le dross recueilli ou confisqué en le jetant dans la mer.

(c) Le dross recueilli est détruit.

(d) Le Monopole du Gouvernement n'achète pas de dross.

(e) Le Monopole du Gouvernement n'achète pas de dross. Le dross saisi est détruit.

(f) La Règle ne recueille pas et n'achète pas le dross.

(g) Ce chiffre fait l'objet d'une enquête du Comité central permanent de l'opium.

(h) Le dross est détruit par les fumeurs pourvus de licences conformément aux instructions données par les agents de la police pendant leurs visites d'inspection.

(i) Les fumeurs pourvus de licences détruisent le dross après avoir fumé.

(j) Les rapports annuels indiquent comme suit les stocks d'opium préparé : 1935 : 13 123 kg. ; 1936 : 18 123 kg. ; 1937 : 20 423 kg. Selon le rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'usage de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (document C.635, M.254, 1930, XI, Vol. II, page 410), le Monopole d'opium ne fabrique pas d'opium préparé, mais vend de l'opium brut aux vendeurs pourvus de licences. Jusqu'en 1937 les détaillants se sont procuré l'opium brut du Monopole d'opium et en ont manufacturé de l'opium préparé.

(k) Le stock de dross existant à la fin de l'année précédente et le dross recueilli ou confisqué pendant l'année en cours ont servi à la fabrication d'opium préparé.

(l) Le Monopole d'opium recueille le dross.

(a) Raw opium is sold to smokers, and there are therefore no figures concerning prepared opium. Dross is not purchased by the Government.

(b) Dross collected or confiscated is destroyed by being sunk in the sea.

(c) The dross collected is destroyed.

(d) The Government Monopoly does not purchase dross.

(e) No dross is purchased by the Government Monopoly. Seized dross is destroyed.

(f) The Monopoly does not collect or purchase dross.

(g) This figure is under investigation by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

(h) Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers under instruction from police officers during their visits of inspection.

(i) Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers after smoking.

(j) The annual reports show the following stocks of prepared opium : 1935 : 13 123 kg. ; 1936 : 18 123 kg. ; 1937 : 20 423 kg. According to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635, M.254, 1930, XI, Vol. II, page 440), the Opium Monopoly does not manufacture prepared opium, but sells raw opium to licensed vendors. Till 1937, retail dealers had obtained from the Monopoly Bureau raw opium, from which they manufactured prepared opium.

(k) The dross in stock at the end of the previous year and that collected or confiscated during the current year was used in the manufacture of prepared opium.

(l) The Opium Monopoly collects dross

Tableau XVI. — OPIUM PRÉPARÉ : **Table XVI. — PREPARED OPIUM :**
Pourcentage des recettes par rapport **Percentage of Revenue in relation**
aux recettes générales. **to the Total Revenue.**

Note. — Le pourcentage figurant au tableau pour chaque pays indiqué représente le rapport entre les recettes provenant de l'opium préparé et les recettes générales des pays. Les rapports annuels publiés sur l'opium préparé expliquent comment les recettes tirées de l'opium préparé ont été calculées. L'augmentation ou la diminution du pourcentage ne signifie pas nécessairement l'augmentation ou la diminution des chiffres absolus des recettes provenant de l'opium préparé d'une année à l'autre.

Note. — The percentage given in the table for each country indicates the amount of revenue from prepared opium in relation to the general revenue of the country. The special annual reports on prepared opium give explanations as to how the revenue derived from prepared opium has been calculated. An increase or decrease in this percentage does not necessarily imply an increase or decrease in the absolute figures of revenue from prepared opium for one year as compared with another.

Pays Countries	1929 %	1930 %	1931 %	1932 %	1933 %	1934 %	1935 %	1936 %	1937 %	1938 %
THAÏLANDE — THAILAND	15.35	14.06	11.63	10.97	0.88	8.50	8.00	7.53	7.76	8.25
BIRMANIE — BURMA (a)	2.54	3.02	2.00	2.69	2.82	2.79	2.37	2.59	2.90	0.18
BORNEO (Nord-) — NORTH BORNEO	16.71	11.40	11.22	10.31	8.69	7.20	10.39	9.68	10.48	11.22
BRUNÉI	10.51	13.50	14.50	11.82	9.20	7.10	6.58	4.88	5.17	3.78
CEYLAN — CEYLON	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.016	0.012	0.009	N. R.
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	15.10	23.00	18.6	13.16	19.00	22.38	21.73	20.67	20.58	7.55
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	14.00	13.00	10.68	8.22	7.44	8.22	7.54	6.07	5.19	6.22
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES	Johore 23.00 Kedah 26.78 Perlis 30.15 Kelantan 16.80 Trengganu 17.70	21.02 23.83 29.05 21.40 18.63	16.26 18.81 19.21 13.20 14.30	14.47 17.17 18.70 9.20 11.52	16.06 11.77 18.88 6.37 10.73	15.93 14.13 18.98 6.78 10.91	14.02 13.88 10.20 6.75 11.52	10.14 11.50 15.58 5.45 9.65	10.99 9.00 15.78 4.44 9.37	9.96 11.69 17.18 4.37 6.77
HONG-KONG	8.32	7.23	6.55	5.01	0.77	0.45	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
SARAWAK	13.90	11.75	10.98	9.02	11.59	11.36	12.11	10.94	10.92	11.09
INDE FRANÇAISE — FRENCH INDIA	N. R.	N. R.	3.36	3.08	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA	4.70	N. R.	N. R.	6.92	N. R.	9.14	N. R.	9.41	12.87	N. R.
FORMOSE (Taï Ouan) (c) FORMOSA (Taiwan) (c)	2.01	3.00	2.86	2.31	1.80	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.02	0.83
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) (c) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (c)	3.50	8.00	7.74	10.00	N. R.	11.81	11.12	9.59	9.61	5.98
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	5.27	6.13	4.23	4.40	1.85	1.67	1.35	1.09	1.38	1.44
MACAO	25.00	25.00	18.46	20.18	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	14.60	N. R.	N. R.

(a) Les rapports du Gouvernement de Birmanie donnent des renseignements statistiques relatifs aux recettes brutes et aux recettes provenant de l'opium préparé des États Chan du Nord et du Sud. Les pourcentages calculés d'après ces données sont respectivement de 8,17 et de 2,42 % en 1933, de 7,91 et 3,60 % en 1931, de 8,51 et de 3,42 % pour 1935, de 5,58 et 3,74 % pour 1936, de 6,71 et 4,17 % pour 1937 et de 9,17 et 4,80 % pour 1938. Il n'est pas certain que les chiffres d'après lesquels le Secréariat a calculé lesdits pourcentages représentent les recettes nettes provenant de l'opium préparé.

Les pourcentages pour la Birmanie sont calculés sur la base des recettes générales totales pour les années fiscales par rapport aux recettes approximatives provenant de l'opium brut vendu aux fumeurs pendant l'année civile (pourcentage des revenus bruts de l'opium par rapport aux recettes totales).

(b) Il a été déclaré dans les rapports annuels sur l'opium préparé pour les années 1935-1938 que le compte spécial de l'opium indique les pertes suivantes (en dollars de Hong-Kong) :

1935	1936
140 410	220 602

(c) Année fiscale commençant le 1^{er} avril.

(a) The reports by the Government of Burma contain statistical information regarding the gross revenue and the revenue obtained from prepared opium of the Northern and Southern Shan States. The percentages calculated on the basis of these figures are respectively 8.17 and 2.42 % in 1933; 7.91 and 3.60 % in 1931; 8.51 and 3.42 % in 1935; 5.58 and 3.74 % in 1936; 6.71 and 4.17 % in 1937; 9.17 and 4.80 % in 1938. It is, however, not clear whether the figures on which the Secretariat's calculations are based represent the net revenue obtained from prepared opium.

The percentages for Burma correspond to the relation between total general revenue for the fiscal years and the approximate receipts from raw opium sold to smokers during the calendar year (percentage of gross opium revenue to total revenue).

(b) It has been stated in the annual reports on prepared opium for 1935-1938 that the special opium account shows the following losses (in Hong-Kong dollars) :

1937	1938
355 608	300 322

(c) Fiscal year beginning April 1st.

